THE NORTH STAR.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS, M. R. DELANY, } Editors.

RIGHT IS OF NO SEX—TRUTH IS OF NO COLOR—GOD IS THE FATHER OF US ALL, AND ALL WE ARE BRETHREN.

JOHN DICK, Publisher.

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The object of the NORTH STAR will be to attack SLAVERY in all its forms and aspects; advocate UNIVERSAL EMANCIPATION; exalt the standard of PUBLIC MORALITY; promote the moral and intellectual improvement of the COLORED PEOPLE; and hasten the day of FREEDOM to the THREE MILLIONS of our ENSLAVED FELLOW COUNTRYMEN.

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From the Pittsburgh Saturday Visitor.

SALE OF A WHITE GIRL.

MRS. J. G. SWISSHELM:—The perusal of the journal which you so ably edit, has been a source of much enjoyment to me since I became a resident of this city. I seek it with avidity, and read it with a gratification I have not the ability to describe.

The first half hour which I spent reading some of your spirited articles "anent" real liberty, shed a feeling of you in my heart, that I can compare to the delight the miserable victim of tyranny feels when the sun pours its glorious rays through the narrow window of his dungeon. I had been living down South, where the probability of my adorning an awning post was more than once hinted to me, on my making inquiries for an anti-slavery newspaper, which a friend, as verdant as myself, sent me through the post office.

During the earlier part of my sojourn in this country, I lived in a slave State. There, every Saturday, my ears were assailed with the ruffian voice of the wicked and inhuman auctioneer, as he shouted the remunerative qualities of the wretched being on sale, while the villanous speculators in the souls for which the Son of God gave up his life on the cross, handled and felt the poor victims' bodies, and queried, "Warrant them sound?" exactly as one would do if buying a horse. My God, how I blushed for my kind! Pray observe, that I was in a place where, according to the Whigs, "slavery existed in its mildest form;" in fact, I was in one of the strongest Whig cities in the Union; and yet I was eye-witness to a scene "enough to freeze your very soul with horror," the atrocity of which no one can conceive who has not been a witness of the like.

One day I noticed the slave market rather more crowded than usual, (it was directly opposite the store in which I was engaged.) Curiosity led me to swell the number of the audience; and, O God! I shall never forget the scene which presented itself to my view. A beautiful girl, about 18 years of age, as white as the fairest belle in Pittsburgh, stood, drowned in tears, and wofully dejected, beside the devil incarnate, whose business it was to dispose of her body and soul to the highest bidder; he spoke long, loud and lasciviously of her charms, but could not entirely quench the latent spark of human feeling—some few cried "shame!" He could not excite the bestial passions of the lustful to entrench upon their pockets to the extent he wished. Not even the brutal traders in female purity from New Orleans were satisfied with his exordiums of her excellence. They should know more. An aged gentleman bid $600, and there it stopped.—The old man's eye glistened, and he drew up his attenuated form to its full height; he thought the prize was his, and that before to-morrow's sun had sunk in the west, the fair flower that now bloomed before him would be blighted and blasted forever. But not so. The skilful auctioneer of God's image saw that he had raised as much as he could with the poor girl's present appearance, as she had clothed herself as nearly as they would allow her. He cry, gentlemen, you know not what a prize you let slip, pulled off a turban which she wore, and a magnificent head of long hair fell down about her shoulders, as dark as night, and wavy as the sea when fanned by a gentle breeze. The southern rascal bid $650, the old one $700, and again all was fair for the hopes of the Septuagenarian, when with dastard hand the ruffian salesman tore asunder the dress which covered her bosom, and exposed to the libertine gaze around him a bust in beauty and purity never surpassed by painter or sculptor. I turned away, and went home sick at heart. Forgive me, O God, if I almost doubted your Justice. I was informed some few hours after, that the poor girl swooned, and while in a state of insensibility, was examined, bid for, and at last bought, by one of the Southern traders. May God have pity on her.

On inquiry, I found that she had been raised and educated by an old lady, whose property she was, and who died suddenly, intestate. For the purpose of division among her heirs, her real estate and slaves were all sold by auction, under an order from some Court of Law. I had lived for many years in a country where Law and not Justice ruled; had seen much of the iniquity of the system; but never was so thoroughly disgusted as in this instance. I remained but a few weeks in Tennessee, and without the slightest feeling of regret, although I left many dear relations behind, came here a comparative stranger to all around me, but have now made many dear friends, all of whom have as great a repugnance to the horrible traffic as myself.

Having witnessed all I have just related, can you wonder if the perusal of a paper such as yours, should give me infinite pleasure, the only one in this country at the time of my arrival, which advocated the rights of man, as a journal professing anti-slavery opinions should.

Can it surprise you that I should use expressions of admiration to yourself, when I say that to your exertions I attribute a vast deal of the anti-slavery spirit which I find infused in the minds of the young men with whom business or choice leads me to associate. Reason, common sense, will tell you that flattery is neither my forte at any time, nor my object now. I have never seen you, yet I know, respect and admire you, and ever shall, for the sake of the glorious principles you so nobly uphold.

Your exposition of the case of the Edmonson girls in last Saturday's Visiter, induced me to send you the preceding sketch, trusting, (if you consider it worth publication,) it may have some influence on the minds and purses of the ladies of Pittsburgh in their favor. To the fate of that poor girl the pious Edmonsons may not come—nay, will not; for I am sure that among the pure-minded ladies of this city alone, the sum necessary would be raised, sooner than the horrible sacrifice should be consummated.

But there are hundreds of beautiful and gifted creatures in the South, who undergo, day after day, the same brutally degrading exhibition, and for whom no cry is raised.

Mothers! I conjure you by the guardian care of the honor of your children—Wives! I abjure you by the holy love you bear your husbands—Daughters! I entreat you by your hallowed feelings—have no fellowship with a slaveholder, or anything in the shape of man, who countenances the vile doctrine that "Slavery is right where its exists by law." His touch is contamination, and his honor a mockery. In fact, he is a "living lie, and as such, should be scouted from all honorable society, and from any participation in the affections or interest of a true woman.

Fully confident that you will as ever do your duty in the good fight, and wishing you all the health and happiness you deserve, I remain, Madam, faithfully yours, T. R. M.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 16.

TESTIMONY AGAINST SLAVERY.

The New York Observer of November 18, contains a memorial from the Synod of Cincinnati to the Triennial Assembly. It is said to have been adopted by a unanimous vote. The conclusion of this memorial is as follows:

"Natural and inalienable rights are derived from God, and are defined and protected by his authority; and no human authority, individual or national, is at liberty to abrogate or abridge them; or to extenuate or justify their violation; and to attempt to do so, is rebellion against the divine government.

In one half the states of this nation, there are laws which deny to a part of the population the control of their persons, and just compensation of their labor; which in some cases prohibit intellectual cultivation, making it penal to instruct slaves to read, thus virtually depriving them of the personal use of the word of God; which totally disregard the marriage relation, and subvert the family institution, violating its integrity, rendering it impossible to preserve its purity, and frustrating its grand design by refusing parents due opportunity to exercise their rights or discharge their duties; which make all the facilities for obtaining a knowledge of religion, as well as the entire outward practice subject to the will of the master; which supersede the moral government of God by the substitution of physical force for the guidance of conduct and formation of character; and which attempt to establish human legislation, with reference to personal rights, in opposition to that which is divine.

The system of servitude upheld and perpetuated by these laws, is both in its principles and practice essentially different from that recognized and sanctioned in the Old ar New Testaments; the Old Testament securing certain personal, political, and religious rights which the American system totally denies; and the New Testament requiring 'masters to forbear threatening, and to give their servants as the dreatures of God, and not of law or corrupt custom, 'what is just and equal:' a requisition which if followed, would at once annihilate the assumed right of property in man, and elevate the slaves to the dignity and right of men.

We are glad to know that the kind feeling and moral principle of the community prevent the full exercise of the despotic and cruel power conferred by these laws, and lead to many efforts to ameliorate, to a limited extent, the degraded and wretched condition of those held in this bondage; yet we are constrained to believe that a considerable number of the officers and members of our churches, exact and receive the services of their fellow men under these laws, and claim and exercise the power th[illegible]. In so doing, they are involved in the guilt of this system, and assist to perpetuate it by the sanction of their example and influence; if they do not defend it as scriptural and right.

In view of this whole subject therefore—

Resolved, That this paper be forwarded as an expression of the views of this Synod to the General Assembly at its next meeting, in May next; and that we memorialize that body in behalf of our whole church, to bear its solemn and decided testimony against these practices as inconsistent with a Christian profession, and requiring the exercise of church discipline, and against the countenance, encouragement, or defence of the system by which they are produced and upheld."

REPUBLICAN DESPOTISM.

The following is the reply of a letter, just received at the office of the Republic, from one of the border slaveholding States. For obvious reasons we suppress the name and residence of the writer:

November 3, 1848.

RESPECTED SIR: I hope you will pardon me for addressing you this note—yet imperious duty compels me. The young man who subscribed to your paper for me, doubtless forgot that he was doing what is expressly forbidden by the laws of Maryland. Respect for those laws induces me to respectfully request you to discontinue sending your paper to me. Were I in a State where the bright star of freedom sheds its inspiring rays on the white as well as those of our color, then I would read your paper with delight. Again, allow me to reiterate—I hope you will pardon me for addressing you this note. I would have paid the postage for this note, but our postmaster is so very inquisitive.

Respectfully, your obedient servant.

What a comment is this upon our stereotyped boasts of Liberty of Speech and of the Press, as existing in the United States! Here is a man who desires to read a particular newspaper, but the law of a sovereign State interposes, and says, "You must not read that paper; if you do, we shall fine or imprison you. It is hostile to the institution of slavery, and does not hesitate to express its opinion with frankness and boldness. We cannot permit it to come within the limits of our authority." Is there in Russia a worse despotism than this? We know it is alleged as an excuse for such laws, that they are intended to prevent insurrections, but this is all a fudge, as every well informed person knows. How inexpressibly mean and vile must be that institution which can only live by sacrificing the Freedom of the Press! Against it, who that has a soul, will not wage eternal hostility?—*Philadelphia Republic.*

From the Columbia (Pa.) Spy.

PUBLIC MEETING OF COLORED CITIZENS.

At a public meeting of the colored citizens of this borough, convened in the school-house, on Monday evening, Nov. 13th, 1848, for the purpose of taking into consideration the subject matter contained in a circular, received from the colored citizens of Alleghany county, Pa., respecting the right of franchise, the meeting was called to order by the appointment of William H. Wilson, President, and John Williams, Wm. Whipper, and H. H. Webb, Secretaries; after which the following preamble and resolutions (in connection with others) were adopted:

Whereas, We delight to honor that righteous maxim in American jurisprudence, which declares that "all just governments derive their power from the consent of the governed;" And whereas, This sublime and fundamental principle of legislation—so dear to every American heart—so admirably just and benevolent in its features — so beautifully illustrates the republican principles of the early founders of the ancient and honored Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, that it was to us a source of deep regret that her progressive history should be marked by either the denial or obliteration of rights and privileges, in our persons that have, from the foundation of the government, been regarded as the birth-right claim of the native-born citizen, Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we will respectfully petitition the Legislature of this State at the ensuing session, and ask our fellow-citizens to petition, for the repeal of this anti-republican feature from the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That we are unwilling to believe that the people and law-givers of this State—the first to give currency to the principles of American freedom—the first to abolish domestic slavery by a legislative enactment, will long suffer the confederate sisters to excel her in the practical illustration of those elementary principles which formed the basis of her superstructure, and are yet entwined around her edifice, by imposing on us an arbitrary obstruction to the privileges and enjoyments of civil rights, which no merit in us, however great, glorious, transcendant, and exalted, can reach; and from which there is no successful appeal but to their own sober and rational conviction of right and justice, as expressed in their own declaration of principles.

Resolved, That as Americans and Pennsylvanians, we feel as deep an interest in the reputation, prosperity and progressive improvement of our common country as any other class of citizens who can claim nativity by the accident of birth.

Born under the influence of the same institutions, our feelings, love of liberty, interests, sympathies, hopes and aspirations, by nature and education, are destined to mingle with theirs.

Resolved, That in the established doctrine of "slavery and representation," we recognize dutues to be performed, and privileges to be exercised, and that no good citizen will seek to escape the one or desire to be deprived of the other.

WM. H. WILSON, *Pres't.*
JOHN WILLIAMS, WM. WHIPPER, H. H. WEBB, *Sec'ys.*

SETTLEMENTS FOR COLORED MEN.—Some very praiseworthy attempts have been made in various parts of the State of New York, it is well known, to establish settlements for colored men, and we believe with some success. We learn now that a new effort is to be made in the town of Florence, Oneida county, colored men having had several meetings upon the subject, in which they have been making efforts to induce the colored citizens of Boston, Albany, New York, and Philadelphia, to follow farming or mechanical pursuits in the new settlement, rather than be barbers, servants, &c., as they are in the cities. In Florence, it is said, there are water privileges for saw-mills, and indeed everything necessary for a flourishing settlement.

One great cause, if not *the* great cause, of the degradation of the colored men at the North, is, no doubt, the way they crowd together in cities, and any project, therefore, which can take them out of the cities, and turn them into tillers of the soil, is calculated to better their condition. Here in the city, ambition can hold out to them no adequate temptation for the accumulation of property, or for instructing the mind—but in a settlement of their own, where all are on terms of equality, there will be the same inducements to work, study and improve, that the white men have in their various spheres of society. All such projects as these, to better the condition of the colored race, have our warm and hearty support.—*Boston Bee.*

From the Philadelphia Republic.

SUFFRAGE.

In the *Times* of Saturday, there is a pithy and well written article by one of our disfranchised colored men, upon the subject of universal suffrage. The argument is well put, and put exactly in the right place too. The "Young Democracy" of the city are framing their creed, and, if they have the courage of reformers and the candor of honesty, they will put planks enough into their platform for all men to stand upon. The old democratic party is especially responsible for the apostacy of Pennsylvania from the faith of the fathers, and they never will be able to say that their souls are their own, till they repair that great wrong. Taxation, without representation, was the exact fact by which "Britain's King lost States thirteen;" and the principle that "all governments derive their JUST powers from the CONSENT of the governed," was the very fulcrun of the revolutionary lever which overthrew the tyranny of the past ages. Can the DEMOCRACY of Pennsylvania any longer sin against its own soul? Will it hesitate any longer to vindicate its own truth? The race that is set before it cannot be run unless it throws away every weight, and the sin that so easily besets it. We demand justice for the oppressed—we demand it from the men who inflicted the wrong—we demand it from the men who profess to be the redressers of all wrong; and we tell them that if they judge themselves unworthy of their great office now, the judgment of the world will fasten the self-invited dishonor upon them forever.

See the communication of J. W. A. below. It is from the pen of a black man.—There are hundreds in this city as capable of the rights he demands as he. Restore the right, at least upon paper, that the record may no longer disgrace our republican profession. The colored people of Pennsylvania are preparing their petitions to the Legislature, and their prayer will be granted.

MR. EDITOR:—Now that the "noise and confusion," incident to an electioneering campaign, is subsiding, permit me to call your attention to another, and to at least a portion of the community, a much more important matter, than that of a partisan election, because the principle involved should have preced ence.

I refer now to the anomalous position of some thirty thousand loyal citizens of the State of Pennsylvania, in regard to the exercise of the elective franchise.

You are aware that the Reform Convention which set in this city, to revise or amend the then existing State Constitution, did so alter the third Article and first Section of said article, as to make it read, "In elections by the citizens, every *white* freeman of the age of twenty one, &c., &c., shall enjoy the rights of an elector."

The word italicised as you are aware, changed the whole aspect of things, and cut off the free exercise of a right that had been freely acknowledged by our most eminent statesmen, and which had been as intelligently used by those thus deprived, as by any other class, up to that time. And what is more remarkable, many who thus voted for the word white to be inserted, owed their seats in that body, to the votes of those whom they decapitated. Whatever were the causes for the change or alteration, of which I very much doubt if there was any just one, then I do affirm and avow that that they are now without any existence—and to test which I challenge an investigation.

But, Mr. Editor, there is hope, yea the most brilliant prospect of the speedy restoration of this withheld right.

The progressive intelligence of the people demands the immediate repeal of so obnoxious a law from the statute book, and the demand will not long go unheeded.

The convention, in the perspective, saw the change that would be demanded, made a "proviso," which was, that, *that* or any other part of the constitution could be altered, by the State Legislature, provided it passed at two successive sessions, and should be afterwards submitted to the people, and a majority vote affirmatively.

I am happy to inform you that there is about to be a united, and simultaneous movement throughout the State, on the part of those who are disfranchized, asking the Legislature to rescind or repeal so much of article 3d, section 1st, as deprives them of the exercise of the elective franchise, and I know that their praiseworthy efforts will be ably seconded by the FREE unterrified spirits of the old *Keystone*!!

And that you, Mr. Editor, will not be found wanting, by your influential and able pen, and commanding voice, in bringing about so desirable an object. J. W. A.

REV. H. H. GARNET, late resident in Troy, but now of Peterboro, spoke with his usual ability to a tolerable full and interested audience, at Alexander's Hall, on Wednesday evening last; being accompanied by three colored sisters, (part of one family of 15 slave-children,) from 15 to 20 years of age, and the two oldest, members of the Methodist Church. The meeting was opened by a fervent prayer from Rev. W. Tillinghast, of Devereaux, who implored the God of mercy (as well he might) to stay the hand of vengeance, and not punish the whole nation for the gross iniquity of that part guilty of the late lamentable result of our popular election, in putting the oppressor into power. The slave-girls aforesaid, having happily escaped the horrors of the Southern prison-house, were now conducted to a school in the quiet neighborhood of the great philanthropist, where, while receiving the nec ssary education, hitherto denied, they will be unmolested; "for," (said Bro. G.) "there are yet two places where slaveholders cannot come—Heaven and Peterboro.—*Herkimer Freeman.*

From the Emancipator.

J. G. PALFREY'S LIBERATION OF SLAVE PROPERTY.

We publish the following account of Mr. Palfrey's act of philanthropy, in liberating slaves which he inherited.—It is taken from the Lowell Courier of November 19th, 1846, and was written by William Schouler, Esq., editor of the Boston Atlas, who at that time was editor of the Courier. It is a truthful account of the whole affair, and contains, in addition, some remarks which show an appreciating estimate of Mr. Palfrey's character. We commend it to the people of District No. 4, as being quite as likely to be correct as anything they will be likely to get from the same source during the present canvass.

In advocating Mr Palfrey's election, we may frequently have occasion to make use of the editorials of the Lowel Courier of the fall of 1846. We shall be saved the trouble of writing articles of a similar character, and shall compliment our neighbor over the way, by giving the productions of his better days to the public:

HON. JOHN G. PALFREY.—We trust that our Whig friends in the Fourth District will not suffer their organization to get out of order before they have had one more trial to elect a member of Congress. The defeat of the Hon. John G. Palfrey at the last trial, was deeply regretted by the Whigs throughout the State. We knew the man, and we knew his popularity in the district, and we believed he would be elected on the first trial; but we were mistaken.—The Liberty party vote was larger than we anticipated it would have been. Mr. Palfrey made, however, a glorious run. He went ahead of his ticket. No Whig ever came so near an election in the district, on the first trial. Last year the majority against Gov. Briggs in the district was fifteen hundred. Now Mr. Palfrey comes within about four hundred votes of an election. This should encourage our Whig friends to make a strenuous effort at the next trial. They have but to put forth their whole strength, and a glorious triumph will be the result.

"One word in reference to the gross falsehood, perhaps not intentional, on the part of the editor, which appeared in the Concord Freeman, the week preceding the election. In order to belittle the great act of philanthropy which graces the life of John G. Palfrey, and which will be spoken of and applauded, long after the present contest is ended and forgotten—we mean, of course, the liberation of the slaves which fell to him by inheritance, and the manner in which the act of liberation was accomplished—the Freeman told the people that there was no pecuniary sacrifice made by Mr. Palfrey, because he was a man of great fortune, being possessed of some two or three hundred thousand dollars! Never was there a grosser error promulgated about a candidate. Mr. Palfrey is far from being a rich man. He is dependent upon his salary of Secretary of State for his present means of living, and we know that he entertained doubts whether he could afford to sacrifice the income which his present office gives him for the more uncertain pay of a member of Congress; but Mr. Palfrey acceded to the wishes of the Whigs of his District, and accepted of the nomination.

We regret that circumstances render it necessary for us to touch upon matters of this description, in speaking of the claims of candidates for the suffrages of the people. It is contrary to our practice; but we think it due to Mr. Palfrey, due to the Whig party, and due to truth and justice, that the statement in the Freeman should be corrected.

We have said but little of the act of philanthropy, during the late canvass, which the Freeman sneers at and tries to belittle. It was a noble act, nevertheless, and evinces a warm heart and liberal mind. The slaves who owe their liberty to him were worth, in New Orleans, ten thousand dollars; they were w at he inherited, and we believe all that he inherited, from the estate of his father. He immediately proclaimed them freemen—nay, more, he made a journey to Louisiana, and brought the liberated slaves with him to free Massachusetts, at his own expense, and found places for them, where they could earn decent livelihoods, and live FREEMEN. This was all done without parade, and without a desire that the act should be known; and we venture to say, so little had the matter been bruited abroad, that at the time of his nomination, not one-fourth part of the voters of his district ever heard of the act. Mr. Palfrey takes no credit to himself for the part he took. He says he only did his duty, and no more. When some gentlemen called on Mr. Palfrey, two years ago, and asked that his name might be used at the convention as a candidate for the nomination, they referred to the act of liberating the Louisiana slaves, and told him that it would be a popular theme, and would greatly facilitate his election. He refused to allow his name to be brought forward, and said that he could not bear that that act should be spoken of as a claim upon the people for their votes. Any one acquainted with Mr. Palfrey, will readily appreciate the motives which influenced him, and how a gentleman of his highly cultivated, acutely sensitive, and finely balanced mind, would shrink from the idea of having one of his benevolent acts, even though that act be one, taking everything connected with it, that has, as we believe, no parallel in New England, paraded before the public as something which is to be remunerated by a seat in Congress.

We mention these facts because of the unfounded, and we may add, almost unparalleled slanders which have been circulated through the Freeman, editorially, and by the address of the Democratic District Committee, in reference to Mr. Palfrey. But it is not from these facts that we ask the intelligent voters of the Fourth District to vote for Mr. Palfrey. They are only meant to influence the public mind, so far as they show the character of the Whig candidate. We ask the people to vote for Mr. Palfrey, because he is an able and true-hearted Whig, a man deeply learned, of spotless reputation, of high and commanding talents, a vigorous writer and an eloquent speaker. He is an advocate of human progress, in its broadest and most comprehensive sense—not tied down to the dead letter of the past: his mind is filled with hopeful aspirations of the attainment of a higher civilization, a truer liberty—one capable of being enjoyed by the whole family of man, whatever may be the color of their skin or the accent of their speech.

Whigs of the Fourth District! such, faintly delineated, is the candidate whom you have nominated. Let it not be said that he twice failed of an election to a seat in Congress, when by a little exertion on your part, he could have succeeded.

THE BAD LUMP.

The following incident we relate on the authority of the old sailor, who delivered a temperance lecture on board a steamboat running between N. York and New Haven.

Having found a man who was divested of all decent clothing, and in a wretched state of health, in consequence of drinking, he induced him, amidst the discouragements of the tavern keeper, at whose house he had found him, to sign the temperance pledge for one year. The landlord prophesied that he would not keep the pledge a year, or that if he did, he would never renew it. As the year was coming to a close, the old sailor called upon the man, and secured his signature again. He signed it for 999 years, with the privilege of a life lease afterward! When the day arrived upon which his first pledge expired, he roguishly went to visit his old friend the tavern keeper. "There he comes," said the eager rumseller, "he will have a great spree now, to pay for his long abstinence." When he arrived at the tavern, he complained of a bad feeling at his stomach, and of various evils, among which was a bad lump on one side, which had been growing for a number of months. "Ah!" said the landlord, "did I not tell you it would kill you to break off drinking so suddenly? I wonder you have lived as long as you have. Come, what will you take?" and suiting the action to the word, he pla ced a decanter befor him.

"But," said the visitor, "I have signed the pledge again for 999 years, with the privilege of a life lease after it!"

"What a fool!" said the landlord.—"If you go on as you have done, you will not live another year."

"Do you really think so, landlord?"

"Certainly. Come, what will you take?"

"Oh, no, landlord; I have signed the pledge again, and then this terrible lump on my side. I do not believe that drinking will make it any better."

"It is all because you left off drinking," said the landlord. "You'll have a bigger lump than that on the other side before long if you continue another year as the last."

"Do you think I will? Well, then, so be it. I will not violate my pledge! for look here, landlord, (pulling out a great purse, with a hundred dollars in silver shining through the interstices, that is my lump which has been growing for so many months, and as you say, it is all in consequence of signing the pledge. That is what you would have had, if I had not signed it; and if I have a bigger one than that for 999 years, I will not go to drinking again.—*N. Y. Evang.*

HUMAN HYDROPHOBIA.

One could almost suppose that hydrophobia, in a certain modified form, was an endemic in human society, as well as amongst dogs. The lower portion of the community, in particular, seem to consider themselves as having a prescriptive right to suffer from it.—The diagnosis of the malady in the human patient does not point to a catastrophe altogether so abrupt and tragical as in the canine, but it is attended by circumstances quite as sinister.—Dirty faces, dirty clothes, dirty houses, dirt all over, are the symptoms which most forcibly arrest attention; and yet bad as these are, we know that there are worse effects underneath the surface, for where physical dirt goes, there also resides moral degradation.

We know of no country in Europe where there is so little disposition on the part of the people, as in ours, to give themselves even that exhilarating kind of ablution which is derived from bathing. At the present season, the traveller on the continent finds the rivers alive with swimmers, and we remember, when sailing down the Loire to Nantez, observing the steamer frequently surrounded, more especially when nearing the great manufacturing city, with crowds of black heads, and white shoulders. In Russia, where the people have not got beyond the middle ages, the lower classes do not yet know the use of a shirt, but wear it above their trowsers in the form of a kilt.—They have not, however, abandoned the bath. Towards the end of the week, they feel a prickly and umcomfortable sensation in their skin, and at length rush eagerly into the hot steam, and boiling out the impurities of the preceding six days, begin life again with new vigor. In summer, they do not wait for days and times, but merely get up an hour earlier, and dash into the nearest pond or river. In our refined country, dirt causes no uneasiness. It is allowed to harden upon the skin, choke up the pores, and contaminate the whole being, moral and physical.—It blunts the senses to such a degree, that the husband does not detect it in the wife, nor the mother in the child.—All are alike. All have forfeited the dignity of human nature, and sunk into a lower scale of animal existence.

While mentioning the custom that prevails in Russia, we are struck with the proof afforded there of the connection between moral and physical cleanliness. The state of the bath-house of the hamlet is an unfailing idea to the character and position of the inhabitants. It is neat and trim, the people are good and happy, and their feudal lord kind and considerate; if poor and ruinous, there is tyranny on the one hand, misery on the other, and depravity on both.

In respect to its contagiousness or inclination to spread, the human malady seems not a bit behind the canine, tho' certainly the immediate symptoms are less virulent. It has been implied that the stain of dirt extends from the skin of the individual over his life and conversation. But it does more than that; it contaminates his family; it daubs his neighbors; it forms a nucleus round which impurity gathers, and strengthens, and spreads. Insignificant at first in itself, it becomes a social evil of importance. It is one of the units which gives its character to the aggregate; and, rising out of things which at first was only scorned from good taste, shunned from individual repugnance, or laughed at out of sheer folly, we see spreading over the land, vice, misery, pestilence and death. Yet we observe the symptoms of this formidable disease with a glassy and indifferent eye, while those of canine hydrophobia inspire us with horror and alarm, and drive us to dog murder in self-defence!

POETICAL.—"What a beautiful place Heaven is!" exclaimed a little boy. "Why do you think so?" asked his father. "Because," said he, alluding to the stars, "the *nails in the floor* are so beautiful."

Notices.

ROCHESTER

ANTI-SLAVERY

BAZAAR,

To be held in Concert Hall, December 20th and 21st, 1848.

We again announce to the public that our Annual Bazaar is near at hand, and will afford an opportunity of making sympathetic effort in behalf of the suffering millions in our midst A glance at the object of our most holy and benevolent enterprise, is sufficient to arouse the least inquiring mind from its lethargy, to a hearty co-opertion in making our Fair worthy of those who duly estimate the blessings of freedom. The Farmer will confer a great favor by donations of any of the various productions of his farm—eggs, butter, &c.; and merchants, mechanics, grocers and confectioners will do great service to the cause by lending their aid. Donations for our booktable will be very gratefully received.

The friends of the cause in Egland, Scotland and Ireland, inform us that boxes of goods for our Fair are on the way. Among the many articles named, are the following:

Sofa Guards, Watch Pockets, Slippers, five elegant Collars — Doyley's, Bracelets, Necklaces, Bags, Children's Frocks, Shoes, Aprons, Bibs, Bridal Party and Opera Dancers, (dolls) Tuckers, Baskets, beautiful Drawings and Pictures, Colored Drawings, Gloves, Knitted Tippets, Caps, one Side-Saddle, &c.,

ABIGAIL BUSH, Pres't.

SARAH C. OWEN, Sec'y,

Annual Meeting.

The Annual Meeting of the Western New York Anti-Slavery Society will be held at Rochester, on Friday and Saturday, the 22d and 23d of December, commencing on Friday at 10 o'clock A. M.

Notwithstanding that the nation, in its madness, has lately signified its choice to have one of the most notorious of slaveholders to rule over us for the next four years, the Anti-slavery tide is evidently widening and deepening. The signs of the times are, on the whole, encouraging. Come up, then, ye faithful and true, and let us unite our efforts, and put forth our energies in favor of the right.

Efforts will be made to procure able and interesting speakers. By order of the Executive Committee.

J. C. HATHAWAY, Pres't.

P. S.—Will the Liberator and National Anti-Slavery Standard please copy.

An appeal for Justice.

The undersigned, a committee appointed at a meeting held in Faneuil Hall in the month of May last, to take measure for the defence of Daniel Drayton, now confined in prison in the District of Columbia, on the charge of stealing slaves, beg leave to make the following statement:—

There was, and we suppose still is, in the District of Columbia, if not already sold off to the South, a numerous family of colored persons by the name of Bell. Moses Bell, the father of this family, obtained his freedom by a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, on the ground that he had been brought into the District contrary to law. Bell's wife and children claimed their freedom, also, under the will of her former owner. A suit was brought to enforce this claim, which failed, as we are informed, on account of some informality or other defect in the will. Expecting that his wife and children would be speedily sold off to the South, Bell went to Philadelphia to solicit funds for their redemption. A large sum would be required for that purpose. These persons seemed equitably entitled to freedom, and the idea was started of sending a vessel to Washington to bring them away. Without any privity on the part of Bell, the case of his family was mentioned to captain Drayton, and believing the Bells to be free in equity if not in law, Drayton volunteered, on the payment of the necessary expenses, to procure a vessel, and to go with it to Washington to bring the Bells away.

Information of what was intended was communicated to a person at Washington, in order to give notice to the parties interested, and being aware of the Edmonson girls,—those girls lately brought to the public notice, and redeemed from slavery and threatened prostitution by the liberality of some persons in New York,—he thought it would be a good opportunity for them to escape also. He communicated the opportunity to them and to several others; they communicated it to their friends; and when captain Drayton came to sail, instead of having *seven* passengers, as he had expected, he had ten times that number.

Drayton was pursued, overtaken, and brought back to Washington. He had been guilty, if of any offence, of the simple offence of transporting the slaves out of the District; but not content with finding seventy-four indictments against him on that ground, the grand jury of the District, under advice of the District Attorney, found forty-one additional indictments for *stealing slaves* from as many different owners.

The trials of two of these indictments consumed upwards of a fortnight; and another fortnight was taken up with the trial of other cases connected with the matter. Contrary to an express decision lately made in Alabama, and other cases leaning the same way in other courts of the slaveholding states, and without the shadow of any authority to support him, the presiding judge of the Criminal Court, Thomas H. Crawford, late of Pennsylvania, instructed the jury—That to constitute stealing, there need not be any design to convert the article taken to the taker's use; that any incidental gain to any body was enough; that to help slaves to escape from their masters was stealing, if the person so helping, enticed or induced the slaves to go; and that in the present case, the freedom to be obtained by the slaves was a sufficient technical *causa lucri*! But even under this most extraordinary ruling, by which the best settled principles of the law of larceny were disregarded and set aside, there was no case made out against the prisoner. There was not the slightest evidence that Drayton had enticed or seduced the slaves, or any slave, to run away. In fact, he had never seen one of the company till he found them on board his vessel. Yet two juries, under the pressure of the outside mob, and the mobocratic exhortations of the prosecuting officer, after being out each time some twenty-four hours, brought in verdicts of guilty, on which the Judge sentenced Drayton to twenty years imprisonment. Sayers, the master of the vessel, charged also with stealing, was tried on two indictments, on the very same evidence, and acquitted, when the other thirty nine indictments against him were abandoned.

Drayton's case is still open to review by the superior courts. The honor of the nation demands that such perversion of all law should be set aside. The funds hitherto contributed for the purposes of this case and others connected with it, amounting to $994,75 in all, have been exhausted. As much more is needed to carry the matter to a successful conclusion; and for that sum, the committee confidently appeal to their humane and law-respecting fellow-citizens. The money must be had at once; and all persons disposed to contribute towards saving the law from being wickedly perverted, in a court of the United States, in the city of Washington, for the benefit of slavery, are requested to forward their contributions to JOSHUA P. BLANCHARD, Treasurer of the Committee, 13 Purchase st.

Editors favorable to the cause of humanity and justice are requested to contribute by giving this an insertion in their columns.

S. E. SEWALL,
ROBERT MORRIS, JR.
CHARLES LIST,
JOHN W. BROWNE,
RICH'D HILDRETH,
WALTER CHANNING,
ELIZUR WRIGHT,
H. I. BOWDITCH,
FRANCIS JACKSON,
J. P. BLANCHARD,
JOS. SOUTHWICK,
Committee

The Affairs of Hayti.

The Boston Traveller of Wednesday translates as follows the recent Message of the President of Hayti; It is an interesting and well-written document, and will repay a thorough perusal;

CITIZEN LEGISLATORS; Before speaking to you of the condition of the Republic, it is of great consequence that the causes which have brought about this condition should be analyzed.

You know, gentlemen, a criminal faction, the audacity of which has increased in proportion as the Government magnaminously has opposed it, has attempted within the past year to revolutionize the country. In order to suppres the bursting forth of fatally excited feeling, the people became aroused, and enormous sacrifices followed. The amount of public expenses was immensly increased, at the same time that our receipts are diminishing. This is the necessary consequence of the loss of labor from the absence of producers who continue to abandon their fields in order to guard the safety of the country.

The new cabinet having been absent four months from the Capital, they have not yet had opportunity to prepare in detail a statement of the financial condition of the country. Extraordinary expenses, caused by extraordinary circumstances, will be submitted to your examination; they will have, without doubt, your entire approbation and the government hopes, gentlemen, that your vote will sanction them.

The visit of the Chief of State in the Southern department, has produced there the happiest results; in this part, as in all other portions of the Republic tranquillity and order reign.

The diminution in our products, in consequence of internal dissensions; the great political events which have transpired in Europe; the want of fidelity in Haytiens who have conspired against the public good in other ways than by force of arms: in all these circumstances have brought about the financial and commercial crisis which agitates the country. The sufferings of the people, from the high price of all articles of consumption, fixes and absorbs all the attention of Government: and it hopes, gentlemen, that you will join in the same sentiment, so as to endeavor, by wise and well-combined measures, to relieve the people from the burdens which press so heavily upon them

Economy in all branches of public service, is a duty binding upon government. It has no hope of filling up at once the deficiency; but it will consider much to have been done for the country, when it shall have succeeded in stopping the emission of paper money and in establishing a just equilibrium between its receipts and its expense.

Agriculture is still suffering in consequence of troubles which have afflicted the country. Meanwhile, in those places which have not been the theatre of insurrection, labor has progressed in a satisfactory manner, The state of our finances must improve under the favorable auspices of peace, and Government will hasten, as soon as circumstances will permit, to establish a different agricultural district mills and machines, in order to facilitate, in those regions the improvement of their produce.

In time, manufacturing industry wil become nationalized among us; Government has for this a strong desire. The establishment of workshops for the manufacture of powder, of soap, of paper, etc. shall be encouraged. We shall draw from it the double advantage of employing a greater number of hands, and of freeing ourselves from a portion of the taxes which we are obliged to pay to the foreigner.

The army is faithful to its trust; having no other object of devotion than its country, it has ever remained deaf to the appeals of crime, and has ever been found at its post, where it was needed in order to insure the supremacy of order. In regard to it, Government has only eulogies to utter.

Public instruction is making progress; the people comprehend the advantage and necessity of its extension. Meanwhile the system of teaching must be modified, and there are conditions to be established, in order that the young Haytiens may equally participate in the benefits of gratuitous education which the State grants to them. Very particular attention will be paid to the choice of those who shall compose the body of teachers; for it is necessary to be guarded against confiding to men without fidelity to government, and without devotion for country, the delicate task of directing youth, enlightening the mind of the young, and implanting within them the noble sentiments of rights and of duty.

Experience of the past proves that private interest often becomes paramount to general interests: in this case the intervention of Government in certain transactions becomes a necessity. Government will claim of you this right of intervention, in order to use it as a protection against that class who defend all extravagant exigences.

Laws uniting all the conditions which relate to taxes will be presented to you. Government will propose to you the abrogation of laws of arrangements of laws whose execution is recognized either as disastrous to our finances, subversive of that spirit and concord which should exist between agriculturists.

The Legislature will also be occupied with considering the protection of property, the encouragment of labor; and in improving the morals of the people. by laws for the repression of theft and vagrancy.

Manifestations in this capital, and from a majority of the people, indicate that our constitutional compact is not the exact expression of the wants and wishes of the country. Faithful to its promise of the 9th of April, Government will be occupied, during its session, with the modification of those articles of which a revision may be considered necessary.

It is not consistent with the dignity of Government to speak to you, gentlemen, of the conduct of those unnatural Haytiens who have abandoned the country after having bathed it with the blood of their brethren. In their chagrin at the actual order of things, they are striving, vainly however, to mislead foreign nations in the formation of their opinions as to the political events which have just taken place here.

Government has the satisfaction of announcing to you, gentlemen, that its external relations are upon a satisfactory footing, and it rejoices to believe that nothing will happen to mar this state of things. It has applauded with so much the more earnestness the Revolution which has substituted a Republic in the place of a Monarchy in France. inasmuch as this revolution has proclaimed the emancipation of our brethren.

The foreign debt agreed to, under a preceding Administration, is a sacred obligation for the country; the Constitution places it under the safe-keeping and loyalty of the nation, and the Government will always hold it an honor to fulfil the obligation.

Citizen Legislators, it is only under the shadow of peace, that Government can realize its anticipation for the public good. This peace we shall have henceforth, for the Government is profoundly impressed with the belief that the powerful teachings which have been born of the past convince the supporters of anarchy that the time for political speculation is gone by.

Government implores your concurrence. In granting this with frankness and loyality, you will clothe the government with all the power necessary for the complete fulfilment of the solemn oath which it took the first of March, "to fill faithfully the office of President of Hayti, to maintain with all its power the Constitution and laws of the Haytien people to make respected every where the national independence and the integrity of the territory."

THE NORTH STAR.

ROCHESTER, DECEMBER 8, 1848.

Publisher's Notice.

Three more numbers will complete the first volume of our paper, It is known to most of our readers that the NORTH STAR is entirely independent of every Society, and is supported by no organization whatever. The price is two dollars per annum. When the term paid for has expired, the paper is invariably stopped; so that no one is ever subjected by us to the unpleasant possibility of being troubled with the bill for papers which he does not read, and does not want. Now, friends, we don't like to stop your papers. There is no part of our duty more unpleasant, and which we would more willingly avoid, than that of stroking out a name from the mail book. Very many of you began with us at the beginning. We have talked to you week after week, and you have become in some measure acquainted with us. Do you not wish to continue and make more intimate that acquaintance? We want still to talk to you; but cannot afford to do so, unless you supply us with the means. It is not needful to tell you of the amount of good the NORTH STAR has done—of the prejudice it has overcome—the anti-slavery sentiment it has disseminated—the recruits it has won to the ranks of Freedom—the desire and effort for enlightenment and elevation to which it has aroused the despised and oppressed,—of all this you are yourselves competent judges. Friends, will you aid us in this matter? Will you go with us through another year? If you wish to do so, send on your subscriptions through our agent, or by post, if there is no agent within reach, before the close of the year, and the NORTH STAR will continue to arise upon you weekly, with increased and increasing brightness. Will you do this? "The laborer is worthy of his hire."

☞ Money sent by post will be entirely at our risk; but we should like to have *current* money, or as nearly so as possible.

St. Thomas Church, Philadelphia.

A defence of the position of this church on the subject of American slavery, was attempted in a long letter, signed W. D., published in the North Star on the 24th of November. It will be remembered that the same writer undertook a defence of the two other churches in Philadelphia, a few weeks since; but for some reason, not given by him, but easily inferred, he has abandoned his defence of those churches, and has bent his efforts and energies to a desperate defence of his own—St. Thomas'. May we not hope that the same good sense which led this gallant defender to abandon the defence of Stephen Gloucester's church, may lead him to give up the defence of St. Thomas' Church also. He can certainly have no stronger reason for abandoning the one than the other, unless it may turn out that our hero is defending his own castle.

We have little to say in reply to this letter, and that little would have been said simultaneously with its publication, had we been at home at the time. Our numerous readers in Philadelphia will excuse the unavoidable delay, and what might appear to them a reluctance on our part to grapple with the arguments presented by W. D. The subject under consideration, is one requiring more honesty than logic to enable us to arrive at an intelligent conclusion with respect to it The real question at issue between W. D. and the North Star, is not whether a meeting-house (*sanctuary*) ought to be reverenced. It is not whether ordination is right; nor is it whether Christ was in favor of or opposed to a religion of forms and ceremonies. Upon these questions severally, it may yet be proper to expend some discussion. At present, however, we think it best to confine the controversy to the real question at issue. The question is this: Is St. Thomas' Church, Philadelphia, by its practice and position, hostile to the anti-slavery movement? We affirm that it is. W. D. denies the charge, and demands the evidence upon which we base the charge. He says he must have something more than mere assertion, and treats all that we have said before as mere assertion, unsupported by evidence. In the following singular demand, he gives us what, in his judgment, constitutes evidence, which will satisfy him of the truth of our charge:

"Has it been shown that the Episcopal Church, either in her general or Diocesan Conventions, has ever declared herself hostile to anti-slavery? This must be done first, and after that is done, the particular link must be pointed out which holds St. Thomas' Church in the same hostile position. All this must be shown before anything like a strong case can be made out."

With all kindness to W. D., we must say that this demand is most extraordinary, and is as much opposed to all the just modes of reasoning, as it obviously is to every dictate of common sense. Can it be possible that a man of W. D.'s intelligence has never suspected that a body of men may be opposed to a righteous movement, without, in so many words, *declaring* its opposition? Are we in charity bound to suppose him ignorant that some of the most refined villains that ever trod the earth, have been persons who have never declared those villanies, or themselves villains? Shall we *try* to think that W. D. has lived these forty or fifty years among a people so honest and upright that they were never guilty of any crime that they did not declare themselves in favor of, and that he himself has come up so pure and guileless, that he imagines it impossible to "make out a strong case against any set of criminals, unless they shall declare, by resolution, that they are such!

But more and still more to the point. May not *silence* itself be a crime? Does he not know that some of the most brutal outrages and monstrous crimes ever committed by nations and individuals, against the authority of God and the happiness of man, have been committed not only without a declaration in their favor, but against the most pious declarations of the actors? Take, for instance, our own boasted Republic, solemnly declaring "that it holds these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, and endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, and that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," and at the same time holding in most cruel bondage three millions of our brethren. Now, would it not be as proper to ask as proof of the pro-slavery character of this nation, a resolution declaring it, as to ask the same proof against the Protestant Episcopal Church of America? We may have already demonstrated the absurdity and dishonesty of W. D.'s position to the satisfaction of most of our readers; but as this position is the keystone of his argument and defence, we may be allowed to press our inquiries on this point a little further. He affirms that the "Protestant Episcopal Church has never, either in her Diocesan or general Conventions, declared herself against anti-slavery." Indeed! Most innocent man!—He complains that we do not even allow that church the advantage of a neutral (neither hot nor cold) position. She has stood an uninterested spectator of the whole struggle between slavery and freedom. This is tacitly admitted: and in our judgment, could this be proved in her favor, which we deny, she would yet remain a corrupt traitor to the cause of God and man, and be deserving of the burning reprobation of all who wish well to the cause of righteous liberty. For a body of men to stand by and see a fellow-man perish by flood or flame, and refuse to lend any assistance towards rescuing him from the jaws of death, and then piously fold their arms, and say they never took sides one way or the other, would be as richly to deserve the halter as any felon that ever swung between earth and sky

The Protestant Episcpal Church has, we admit, remained less moved by the anti-slavery agitation than any other large communion in this country. She has, in her associative form, maintained almost perfect silence with respect to the whole subject of slavery. Her character, therefore, is to be determined by what she has not done, rather than by what she has. The great Head of the church and Author of Christianity, has been pleased to give us two rules with which to test the character of men. The one is a positive and the other a negative rule; and either of those is sufficient in the case before us. The first is, "*By their fruits ye shall know them;*" and the other is, "*Inasmuch as ye did it not unto the least of these, my brethren, ye did it not unto me.*" In the light of these rules, we fix the brand of hostility to the anti-slavery movement upon the character of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and also upon her children, St. Thomas' Church included. The Protestant Episcopal Church has never treated slavery as a sin; it has never refused to fellowship slaveholders as Christians; it has never expressed the first word of sympathy with the anti-slavery movement, or even thanked God for its existence, or expressed a hope that the movement would succeed. Though from all the likelihoods of the case, that church is aware that three millions of people in this land are robbed of themselves, and all that pertains to man as a responsible being—compelled to live in ignorance of the great end for which they were created, and not even allowed to learn to read the scriptures—denied the family relation—virtually forced into concubinage; yet this church, with all its pretended regard for the benign religion of the New Testament, and its love of purity, has never uttered one word against their brutal enslavers. It is of such a church that St. Thomas' claims to be a branch—it is from such a church that the minister of St. Thomas' Church holds his authority to preach the gospel of Christ. It was from such a church that he received his ordination; and it is in such a church that he is (by proxy) represented. But more and still worse. It is a notorious fact, that slaveholders and slavetraders are welcomed not only to the communion of this church, but slaveholders and slavetraders are ordained as ministers of Jesus Christ. It is now almost equally notorious that Bishop Meade, of Virginia, is not only a slaveholder, but defends that infernal system from the Bible.

Now, to say that such a church is not hostile to the anti-slavery cause, is equal to saying that slaveholders are not hostile to emancipation. If it be true that no man can serve two masters—that there is no concord between Christ and Belial, and that Liberty has no fellowship with Slavery, then is the American Protestant Episcopal Church in favor of slavery, and hostile to the anti-slavery movement; since slaveholders and slavetraders are in every department of that church, from Bishopric to laity, and since that church has never uttered a single word in condemnation of slavery. All this would be proof enough against that church, to any unbiassed mind. But this is not all. Much more can be presented, which ought to put to shame, if not to silence, any man who ventures a defence of that cage of unclean birds. We should as soon consider a den of wolves as a standing type and representative of Jesus Christ, as such a church. From the crown of its head to the feet, there is no soundness in it, but it is full of wounds and putrifying sores.

W. D. wants something more than negative proof. Let him read, then, the following testimony of a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and then let him ask himself if he ought not to be ashamed to be in Christian fellowship with a body of men, who are such respecters of persons, and are so filled with the common American hate towards persons of our complexion, that they will not tolerate the minister of St. Thomas's Church to represent that church on the floor of their Diocesan Convention. Of all pro-slavery hate, deliver us from sanctified hate.

"In the month of June, 1839, the Board of Trustees of the General Theological Seminary, composed of the bishops and clerical and lay delegates from the different states and territories, met at New York; and their proceedings were subsequently published in a pamphlet. From the minutes, it appears that a candidate for holy orders in the diocese of New York, now the Rev. Alexander Crummell, applied to them, by petition, to be allowed to enter the seminary as a student: that the petition was referred to a committee consisting of the Right Rev. Bp. H. U. Onderdonk, Rev. Drs. James Milnor and Hugh Smith, and Wm. Johnson, David B. Ogden, and Edward A. Newton, Esquires, who, after deliberate consideration, recommended a resolution of rejection, which, on the motion of the Rev. Francis L. Hawkes, D. D., was adopted; that the Right Rev. Bishop Doane asked leave to enter his protest against the decision, and that leave was not granted. Neither the reasons for their decision, nor the disqualification of the candidate, are even intimated by the minutes; but it does appear, that the right of every candidate for orders to enter the seminary was expressly guaranteed by the constitution, which the trustees were bound to obey; and that this fact was well known to them, also appears from an amendment proposed by the bishop of New York, while the matter was pending, to the very clause upon which they were trampling

"The true cause which led the trustees to nullify the constitution and deny the right of the candidate, and which they were ashamed to acknowledge, was, that he was a *colored man*; and this was the *only* cause—his diocesan, Bishop Onderdonk, of New York, having declared in 'The Churchman,' (Nov. 4, 1839,) that he explicitly stated to them, 'that if they should think it right and proper to admit a *colored man* into the Seminary, he considered the applicant before them, *one in whose case it might with great safety and propriety be done.*'

"The Rev. Peter Williams, for many years a respectable clergyman of New York, was never allowed to sit as a member of the Diocesan Convention, nor has the Church of St. Philip, of which he was the pastor, been yet represented in that body. He died soon after the act of the trustees, upon which we have been remarking, was exposed to the world! and to counteract, as far as possible, the indignation it had excited, the clergy, in a body, attended his funeral, and the bishop of New York pronounced from the pulpit a high eulogium upon his character. Several of the clergy admitted that it was done merely for effect, and one of them bitterly remarked at the funeral, that the empty honors to the lifeless dust were a poor atonement for the insults so often offered to the living man. The Rev. Mr. De Grasse, another colored clergyman of the Episcopal church, of fine talents, excellent acquirements, and amiable disposition,—who, three years previously to the application of Mr. Crummell, had been excluded from the Seminary, and, who, after a residence of some years in this city, sought in the West Indies the respectful treatment and sympathy he could not find at home, and there ended his early years by a Christian's death,—once said to the writer, with tears in his eyes, 'I feel that the bishop and many of the clergy are against us—that they do not want any colored clergymen in the church. I have struggled against the conviction, but it is impossible to resist it; the proofs are too strong; I experience it daily: I know it is so.'

"In the diocese of Pennsylvania, an express canon debar the African church from being represented in the Convention, and excludes the rector from a seat. Truly! a singular picture to be exhibited by Christians meeting as a council of the church; but the limits of caste stop not here. Beautifully says the poet—

> 'Are we not brothers?
> So man and man should be;
> But clay and clay differs in dignity,
> *Where dust is both alike.*'

"Since Shakspeare wrote, even the *dust* has learned to claim precedence over dust; and *Noli me tangere* is daintily inscribed upon the mouldering coffin-lid.

"Ay! this 'aristocracy of color' is maintained, not only in God's temples, but even in that last abode where all distinctions have been supposed to disappear. In the very graveyard where Death reigns as conqueror, and worms revel on the mouldering remains of manliness and beauty; where pride, and pomp, and power, have doffed their trappings, and have said to corruption, Thou art my father, and to the worm, Thou art my mother and my sister; where the voice of passion is forever stilled, and the heart that has ceased to beat is cold as the marble beneath which it reposes;—even here, among the tombs, Prejudice has his dwelling, like the demoniac of old, and Caste, under the sanction of the church, rears his hideous and revolting form. How many similar instances there may be, we know not; that we cite has come under our immediate notice. The vestry and wardens of an Episcopal church in the diocese of New York, a few years since, accepted a deed for a cemetery, which was demised to them upon the express condition imbodied in the indenture, '*that they should never suffer any colored person to be buried in any part of the same;*' and all the subsequent conveyances on the part of the church, of vaults and burial-places, are subject to the same condition."

What will W. D. do with this statement of facts? Will it be evidence to his mind of the pro-slavery or anti-slavery character of the Protestant Episcopal Church? Or will he say that it is no evidence at all—pronounce it mere assertion?—or will he say, if evidence at all, it is defective evidence, insufficient to convict that church of hostility to the anti-slavery movement?—or will he come forward and honestly own, as he ought to do, that his mother church is a corrupt old pro-slavery hag, and not to be regarded as the church of the living God, who is the God of the oppressed, and not a respecter of persons? If he does not say so, it will be owing to no want of testimony against that church, but a failure on his part to appreciate that evidence.

In reply to what W. D. says about ordination, it is enough to say that he misrepresents the point at issue. We have never uttered a word in ridicule of ordination. What we said on this point, merely had respect to making ordination the absolute condition upon which persons are allowed to speak in Episcopal Churches, and this he must have known, if he read with care our remaks on this point. We say now, as we said before, that this rule, strictly carried out, would admit the devil into the pulpit of St. Thomas' Church, could he appear in holy orders, while Christ, unordained, would be rejected. This we say is the practical working of a rigid adherence to this rule.

You have experienced it in that while you would not admit Frederick Douglass, Martin R. Delany, or Charles Lenox Remond into St. Thomas' Church, to speak for the slave, the Reverend Mr. Allen, a notorious slaveholder, has been repeatedly an occupant of the pulpit of that church. The case is made out against that church, and we leave you to your conscience and to your God, in the light of whose teachings we humbly hope you may be guided unto all truth.—F. D.

A New Map.

We find on our table this week, a map entitled "Lewis' Free Soil, Slavery, and Territorial Map of the United States." It is an excellent thing of the sort, and presents at a glance the aggressive and greedy character of the slave power, so that he who runs may read. The margin of the map is occupied with important statistics which will be found useful at all times, but especially at this time. They are just such statistics as a slavery muzzled press has kept back from the public mind. We are glad to see this new mode of impressing the northern mind with the importance of this subject. This map ought to have a wide circulation throughout the country, South as well as North. It is for sale at the Standard office, 142, Nassau Street, New York.—F. D.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—A six weeks' absence from our editorial chair and table, has allowed quite an accumulation of letters from friends in this country and in England to remain unacknowledged. Our friends will have to "lay in an everlasting stock of patience." Each and all shall hear from us soon. M. R. D., Wilmington, Del., ($) received.—F. D.

HENRY CLAY was too unwell on the 7th of November to go to the polls. His indisposition still continues. So say the Kentucky papers.

"The Young Abolitionist."

This is the title of a neat little volume by Mrs. Jane Elizabeth Jones, of Salem, Ohio. It is well written and nicely adapted to the wants of the rising generation. Mrs. Jones has done the cause of the slave a great service, by turning her attention to this department of anti-slavery effort. In our impatience to see the result of our labors, in the destruction of slavery, we have hitherto devoted little time to impressing the young with anti-slavery sentiments and principles. The wisdom of this course may be fairly doubted. We have reason to believe that to the young of this day the slave and this country are to be indebted for emancipation. The sale of this admirable book ought to be immense. It is sold at 21, Cornhill, Boston.—F. D.

The Ram's Horn

Has had serious trouble with the editor of the Tribune, and in connexion with the account of it, he has mixed up our humble name in a somewhat spiteful manner. The editor of that paper charges us with having become a partner in the concern, and an owner in the Ram's Horn, and insinuates that we quitted the concern in a discreditable manner, and established a rival paper. We have no desire to convict the Ram's Horn of wilful falsehood, and shall not attempt that; but we must say in our own defence, it has greatly misrepresented the facts in the case, and the natural impression conveyed is wholly false. Frederick Douglass has never been a copartner in the Ram's Horn, and therefore never left the concern, creditably or otherwise, and this was stated in the Ram's Horn as soon as he learned that Mr. Van Rensselaer had given such a statement to the public. Be a little careful in your statements in respect to matters of this sort, or we shall begin to think that you are troubled with an enlarged imagination.—F. D.

True Patriotism.

Patriotism consists not in a mere professed love of country, the place of one's birth—an endearment to the scenery, however delightful and interesting, of such country; nor simply the laws and political policy by which such country is governed; but a pure and unsophisticated interest felt and manifested for man—an impartial love and desire for the promotion and elevation of every member of the body politic, their eligibility to all the rights and privileges of society. This, and other than this, fails to establish the claims of true patriotism.

From periods the most remote, the most improper application has been made of the endearing term Patriot. Whether the most absolute monarch, crowned with the hereditary diadem, armed with an unlimited sceptre—the most intolerable despot bearing the title of sovereign—the most cruel and heartless oppressor and slaveholder under the boasted title of President—the most relentless butcher and murderer called Commander-in-Chief—the most haughty and scornful aristocrat who tramples upon the people's rights in the halls of legislation—the most reckless and unprincipled statesman, rioting upon the spoils of a plundered revenue;"—whether Phillips, Curran or Grattan, in defence of Irish constitutional liberty—Emmet upon the scaffold, refusing to let his epitaph be written until Ireland was free—William Tell, under sentence of death, baffling the schemes of the German tyrant, Gesler—the French baron, Lafayette, leaving his native country and princely fortune, to share in common the fate of the struggling American — Washington, as the leader of his country's destiny—O'Connell, as the Liberator — Thomas Jefferson, Patrick Henry, or John Quincy Adams, standing in the frontal ranks as defenders of American rights, or Mitchell and O'Brien, who sacrificed their all, being forever divorced and exiled from the most tender ties of domestic affections, by the severity of the laws of their country, for daring to discard provisions deemed pernicious to the welfare of their countrymen; all have laid equal claim to a share of popular gratitude, and been endowed with the loved title of patriot.

A patriot may exist, whether blessed with the privileges of a country, favored with a free constituency, or flying before his pursuers, roam an exile, the declared outlaw of the power that besets him. Love to man, and uncompromising hostility to that which interfeers with his divine God-given rights, are the only traits which distinguish the true patriot. To be patriotic, is to be philanthropic; to be which, is necessary to love *all men*, regarding their humanity with equal importance.

Much has been the interest felt and manifested in this country in every movement, with exceptions to be named, whether home or abroad, in favor of human liberty; and those who were foremost in the struggle, bequeathed their names to present and future time, to become the subject of the poet and the theme of the historian. Spain, Italy, Greece, Poland, Germany, France, England, Scotland and Ireland, of modern date, all, have had their patriots, each of whom in succession, has shared largely of America's eulogium. And of all who have scanned the ordeal before them, there were none perhaps for whom there has been expressed more sympathy, than the late victims of British displeasure, the Irish patriots and convicts, Mitchell and O'Brien, especially the latter, the severity of whose sentence aroused every feeling and expression of opposition to the execution of the sentence.

To witness the public demonstrations, as manifested in favor of the Irish struggle, in which Mayors of cities, Judges of Courts, sons of Ex-Presidents and Ex-Governors participated, and the universal interest felt in the result, is well tended to deceive, and betray into the idea those not otherwise advised, that this nation is a nation of justice. But how will America stand, when compared with other countries, dark as may be the gloom of their semi-barbarous laws! Condemned must she be in the moral vision of the whole enlightened world. Loud, long, and damning, must be the anathema uttered against her by those whom she treats and so regards in all her legal acknowledgments as aliens and enemies, ere their eyes be opened to a sense of their condition, and she still refuses to succor them.

But how many patriots have lived, toiled, suffered and died, having worn out a life of usefulness, unobtrusively laboring in the cause of suffering humanity, living to the community and the world a life of seclusion, passing to and fro unobserved, amidst the stir and busy scenes of a metropolis, and the throng and bustle of assembled thousands. This class of patriots may be found in every country; but to none are they more common than America, and in no country would they meet with less acceptance than in this Republic, Ever professing the most liberal principles, proclaiming liberty and equality to all mankind, their course of policy gives a glaring contradiction to their pretensions, and the lie to their professions.

Prone as they are to tyrannize and despotize over the liberties of the few, the philanthropist who espouses the cause of the oppressed, is destined to a life of obscurity; instead of commendation and renown, contempt and neglect are the certain and most bitter fruits of his reward. Marked and pointed out by the finger of scorn, he at once becomes the mock of the scoffer, and hiss of the reviler; and affliction heaped upon affliction presses upon him like a mountain weight, until at last he sinks under the mighty pressure, unable longer to bear it up. Yet, galling as this may be, it is a boon for which the downtrodden, oppressed American might anxiously long, compared with his own present miserable, unhappy condition.

Among them have existed, and there do exist, those who are justly entitled to all the claims of true patriotism; but proscription, as infamous as it is wicked, has stamped the seal of degradation upon their brow; and instead of patriots, they become the felon and outlaw. Anticipated and preconcerted by an inquisition of prejudice and slaveholding influence, the colored man of this confederacy, especially the bondman, is doomed to ignominy, whatever may be his merits.

Though he has complied with the first demand of a freeman—borne arms in defence of his country—no sooner is victory won, than he is unarmed, not only of his implements, but also of his equality with those among whom he bravely fought side by side for liberty and equality. Mathematician and philosopher he may be, not only furnishing to the country the only correct calendar of time and chronological cycles, but further contribute to its interest, by assisting in the plot and survey of the District of Columbia, without the aid of whose talents it could not at that time have been accomplished with mathematical accuracy; yet no sooner is this effected, than he is forgotten to the nation.—Though in a professedly Republican and free Christian country, the yoke is upon his neck, and fetters upon his limbs, and dare he make the attempt to release himself and brethren from a condition little less than death itself, the whole country is solemnly bound, in one confederated band, to riddle his breast with ten thousand balls. Is he a slave the most abject of South America or Cuba, who, rising in the majesty of his nature, with a bold and manly bearing, heads his enslaved brethren, leading them on to a holy contest for the liberty of their wives, mothers, sisters and children, he is, with one universal voice, denounced in this country, as a rebel, insurrectionist, cut-throat; and all the powers of despotism, America in the foremost rank, sallies forth in one united crusade against him.

Many are the untiring, uncompromising, stern and indefatigable enemies of oppression, and friends of God and humanity, now to be found among the nominally free colored people of this slavery-cursed land, at work laboring for the good of all men, though some have recently escaped from the American prison-house of bondage, bearing still fresh upon their quivering flesh the sting of the whip and marks of the lash, many of whom for talents and the qualified ability to write and speak, will favorably compare with the proudest despots and oppressors in the country.

Though they speak, act, petition, remonstrate, pray, and appeal, yet to all this the wickedness of the American people turns a deaf ear, and closed eye. Hence, the American colored patriot lives but to be despised, feared and hated, accordingly as his talents may place him in the community—moving amidst the masses, he passes unobserved, and at last goes down to the grave in obscurity, without a tear to condole his loss, or a breast to heave in sympathy. But the time shall yet come, when the name of the despised, neglected American patriot, in spite of American prejudice, shall rise superior to the spirit that would degrade it, and take its place on the records of merit and fame.—M. R. D.

AN AFFRAY, growing out of political excitement, took place on the day of election, at Munfordsville, Ky., between Mr. Suffy and Captain Gardner, late of the Kentucky volunteers, in which Capt. G., was instantly killed.

Gerrit Smith's Land.

The Grantees of the city of Rochester were addressed on Monday evening, the 4th inst., by Wait J. Lewis, Surveyor to the Gerrit Smith Farmers' Association, of New York city. The meeting was an all important one; as many individuals have long been desirous of obtaining the information which no one was better qualified to impart than Mr. Lewis; he having resided for fifteen years in Essex county, being a competent land surveyor, and moreover pledged to aid in carrying out the design of Mr. Smith, by whom he has been furnished with the names, residences, township lots, &c., of three thousand grantees.

The various disparaging rumors relative to the taxation and value of said lands, were disposed of in a manner that left no doubt upon the meeting that the donation of the distinguished philanthropist is one deserving of grateful hearts.

Mr. Lewis detailed in a familiar manner the features of each township, reiterating that none of the lots were worthless, but the greater portion excellent—an assertion which has been confirmed by persons of unquestionable judgment and veracity. His remarks were amply illustrated by diagrams.

While the grantees were contracting for a survey of the lots, Frederick Douglass alluded prominently to his recent interview with Mr. John Brown, of Springfield, who had but returned from the Lands, and pronounced them good. A tribute was also awarded to the donor for his munificent gift of homestead to so large a number of colored Americans. Speakers and hearers seemed impressed with the importance of an early occupation of the lands. Two mechanics—a wheelwright and a blacksmith, expressed a hope of soon locating themselves in the

Freeman's Home. As the circular of Mr. Lewis is to be published, and another meeting of the Rochester Grantees is anticipated, I forbear further remarks.—W. C. N.

Rochester, Dec. 6th, 1848.

☞ In addition to the foregoing we are requested to state, that persons wishing to have their lands surveyed, and to receive a survey bill for the same, can have it done by writing to Mr. Walt J. Lewis, Keene, Essex Co., N. Y., giving their names and residence, and enclosing the sum of $1, 50. Or they may address the same to Frederick Douglass, North Star office, Rochester, and the matter will be attended to. Every man should have his land surveyed.—F. D.

Communications.

Letter from Maria W. Chapman.

We have received the following kind and welcome letter from Mrs. Chapman. It will be interesting to our readers

Paris, Sept. 22, 1848.

My Dear Friend,—I trust you will ere this have received the equivalent in dollars and cents of £10, which I received from Lady Byron, with the request to use it "for his (your) benefit at my (your) own discretion." I hastened to place it in your hands immediately; not that my opinion is changed with regard to the publication of the "North Star." I regretted, and still regret in common with all your Boston friends, that one whom we so highly value, and from whom we hope so much, should be subjected to the harassing anxieties and heavy financial responsibilities of a perplexing business operation, the value of which we know only too well how to appreciate.

But I cannot feel willing to exercise any other discretion in the transmission of this sum, than to beg you to receive it freely, in token of my unwillingness to interfere in any other way with your own best judgment, in the management of your own affairs, than a friendly heart ever feels authorized to do by suggestion and advice. These I offered long since, and will not now repeat. I will only renew my best wishes to yourself and family, with warm congratulations on the more satisfactory position into which the circumstances of the cause are gradually coming by the annihilation of Liberty Party, and the formation of the great Northern and Southern political bodies. Let us all unite with renewed energy in the promulgation of the principles of uncompromising right, which have caused this satisfactory result; for only while the abolitionists persevere, can any such half-way political movement proceed.

Faithfully and truly your friend,

M. W. CHAPMAN.

Thirteenth Annual Meeting of the Rhode Island Anti-Slavery Society.

Convened in Mechanic's Hall, Providence, November 16th, 1848, at 10 o'clock A. M., the President in the Chair. Meeting opened with prayer by Mrs. Sophia L. Little, of Newport.

Remarks were made by Mrs. Little, touching the encouraging aspect of the cause—by Rev. Martin Cheney, founded upon the report of a speech made by Rev. H. W. Beecher, at a recent meeting held in Broadway Tabernacle, New York, on behalf of certain females, members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who were claimed as slaves.

Two o'clock P. M.—Meeting addressed by Rev. J. S. Mewry. Mr. M. urged the importance of a decided testimony on the part of clergymen and others, on the subject of slavery and other reforms. Mr. M. was followed by Mr. J. B. Sanderson, of New Bedford, who very forcibly and eloquently illustrated the proposition, "That colored men have a peculiar interest in the Anti-Slavery movement"—"That he is a walking, living, speaking monument of the influence of slavery." He also urged, 1st, upon the colored people to be vigilant, active, diligent, in making themselves, in deed and in truth, proficient in all things pertaining to civil and social life; 2d, Consistent political action; 3d, To separate themselves from the pro-slavery spirit of the community, and identify themselves thoroughly with the friends of the slave, and the slave himself.

Rev. Martin Cheney—Had found it difficult to identify himself with the colored man, supposed that it was difficult for others. He thought the persons who came nearest to it were Wm. L. Garrison and Gerrit Smith. It looked as though some of the colored people found this rather hard. Nowhere can this be done except in this poor, despised, hooted, anti-slavery movement. It is not strange that the colored people do not come with us. It is a despised place. Must all rise above circumstances, not be enslaved by them. Where is the hope of the slave? 1st. Has he any hope from the attitude of government? Not so much as from the North Star. No hope from the Constitution—its influence has been to fasten the slave in his chains. 2d. Is there any hope from a change of government?—The Free Soil party may produce some favorable changes, but doubtful. 3. Is there any hope from the church? It is difficult to produce any change or reform here. Whence, then, have you hope for the slave? From the anti-slavery influence that is abroad, as seen in the disturbed state of church and state—as seen in the late Buffalo Convention. God's eye is upon the slave; hence there is hope. The slave will be redeemed, for the truth will raise him up. In closing, Mr. C. paid a beautiful and eloquent tribute to the editor of the North Star.

Mr. Redden—Did not feel like censuring the colored people as fiercely as some of the A. S. friends. We expect too much of them—expect them to spring at once from their degradation, into full grown men. Their progress for the last two years has been wonderful. To elevate them, we must respect them, and acknowledge their equality.

J. B. Sanderson—We do not ask the whites for pity. "Give us our *rights*, we ask nothing more." Take away the obstacles you have thrown in our way, then if we do not rise, let us sink to our proper place. Mr. S. strongly urged the colored people to identify themselves with the abolitionists.

Seven o'clock P. M.—Remarks by Mr. Ingalls. Slavery results from an inequitable division of the rights of labor. The aversion of the Northern laboring classes to emancipation, arises from the notion that laborers will be unduly increased. No country has abolished slavery from principle. There is a tendency in all countries to elevate and increase capital, enabling it to crush the laborer. This will always be the case until slavery is abolished from principle. Land monopoly is a greater evil than slavery. There is a principle at work that will destroy slavery—population will increase in such a ratio, that hired labor will be cheaper than bought. "I would enlarge the A. S. platform." These were the principal points in Mr. I.'s speech.

F. Douglass, in reply to Mr. Ingalls, said: "This is a time when firm, decided and scathing testimony should be given on the subject of slavery. The love of power is the fundamental element of slavery, not love of wealth. These must be kept distinct. Let each stand on its own basis. To annihilate the distinction between free labor and slave labor, is to annihilate the distinction between persons and things."

On motion of Geo. L. Clarke, D. B. Harris, Daniel Mitchell, and J. L. Clarke were appointed a committee to take up a contribution, while the discussion was going on.

F. Douglass attributed the defection of Horace Greeley to a desire of obtaining the support of pro-slavery freemen—denominated the Free Soil movement and the Buffalo Convention as a pledge of Northern freemen against Southern slaveholders; yet not a movement in which he, as an abolitionist, could enlist. They aim to localize slavery.—That would be a good thing. We wanted a victory over the slave power. The South has always beaten us. The people are discouraged, and think that they cannot succeed. We want to gain one victory. This victory cannot be obtained by the Free Soil movement. The Free Soil party are as much for availability as the Zack Taylor party. Let us rally for a true Free Soil party. This must be done by the promulgation of anti-slavery principles. We must go on and lead the Free Soilers. Should we go to them, we should sink them with odium. Attention must not be drawn off from the church and clergy.

After singing "Come Join the Abolitionists," the meeting adjourned to Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

Friday, A. M.—Prayer by Rev. Edward Scott. Remarks by the President and Mrs. Little. Mrs. L. remarked on the providence of God in behalf of the slave.

COMMITTEES APPOINTED.

Business Committee—J. B. Sanderson, Oliver Johnson, F. Douglass, Geo. Bradburn, Thomas Davis.

Finance Committee—Daniel Mitchell, F. Douglass, Thomas Davis.

The Report of the Recording Secretary was read by Geo. L. Clarke. Accepted, and referred to the Business Committee for publication. "That Rhode Island is no longer hunting ground for the slaveholder," a sentiment contained in the report, called forth some animated and interesting remarks from G. Richmond, O. Johnson, Geo. L. Clarke, F. Douglass, Wm. Adams, J. W. Buffum, Rev. Messrs. Scott and Davis.

Afternoon Session.—Resolutions No. 1 and 2, reported by the Business Committee, were discussed by F. Douglass and G. Bradburn.

F. Douglass—The Convention of 1787 legislated for slavery. The resolutions are based upon the entire action of the Federal Government, from its commencement to the present time—upon the admissions of all the political parties, not excepting the Free Soil party. This doctrine has been admitted by all statesmen and jurists, and, until within a few years, has never been doubted. It is the duty of all to say that they will not be parties to these compromises. It is said that the term "slavery" is not there. Art. 1st, Sec. 2d: "Three-fifths of all other persons," must refer to slaves. Art. 4, Sec. 2d. It is admitted that a person is a slave, and a slave is a person. In this clause, the term "person" must mean slave. Apprentices are everywhere held to service and labor, wherever found.—Slaves owe service under the laws of the State where they are held. Chattels are held to service. Slaves are held to service in the same sense.

Geo. Bradburn.—1. National justice only law—nothing else can be. 2. The application of certain legal rule of interpretation, would make the Constitution an anti-slavery instrument, viz: 1. Seek its meaning from its own words. 2. When susceptible of two meanings, that must be given which will favor honesty. 3. Deny that slavery ever was legalized—could not be legalized under the charters, for they contained clauses prohibiting slavery. It is a mistake to suppose that Massachusetts abolished slavery by the adoption of the Constitution; it was abolished by the Judiciary. The Constitution finished the work perhaps. 2. There is nothing in the State Constitution establishing or legalizing slavery. 4. The instrument itself. Art. 4, Sec. 2. Not a word in it about slavery; must go out of it. This conflicts with the rule. "Held to service," &c. This is a legal holding—apprentices are thus held.—No statute requiring service of a slave. Service is not a characteristic of slavery.—"Under the laws thereof." Everything called a statute not a law; must be according to the Constitution. In the other terms, slavery is not clearly meant. Benj. Franklin did not so understand it, nor Patrick Henry. Art. 1. Sec. —. If this were read by one who is a stranger to the situation of the country, would he suppose that one-sixth of the people were held as slaves? No! Frederick Douglass himself will not admit it. "Other persons" may refer to many other classes than slaves—foreigners, &c. The word "free" is not a correlative of "slave." It denotes persons endowed with certain political privileges, as was the custom in Rhode Island a few years since. We are not to give it this construction, if an honest one can be found in all God's creation. Art. 1, Sec. 9. "Importation" applied only to slaves. Authority against this interpretation, see Dan. Webster. Refers to importation of foreigners, (Spooner.) Choate and other lawyers might be quoted to the same effect. If it refers to slaves, it makes the country form a conspiracy against the rights of foreign freemen. There are clauses that conflict with the right of Congress to defend or support slavery. Constitution guaranties to each State a republican form of government. This cannot be done and slavery continued.

Oliver Johnson—Those rules are true in certain cases. Mr. B. takes them out of their proper relations. History must not be forgotten. It teaches us that slavery has been broken into law. Another important rule, when parties differ in opinion, they may go into the history of the document to find out its intent. The Constitution is used as an instrumentality to support slavery. The slave-trade was allowed for twenty years. Benj. Franklin did not believe that Congress had the power to abolish slavery. His object was to aid those who were attempting to secure their liberty.

Evening.—Resolution No. 2 offered and discussed by J. B. Sanderson. Mr. S. was followed by F. Douglass, who introduced to the audience a family of eight persons, fugitives. A collection in the meantime was taken in their behalf. Resolution No. 3 was adopted. No. 1 and 2 laid on the table. The meeting was addressed at length by F. Douglass. He addressed the colored people in reference to their peculiar duties, and then passed to a consideration of Resolution No. 4 and of the general subject of slavery.

The Hall was crowded during both evenings of the meeting. Just at the close of the last meeting, some persons about the door of the hall gave three cheers for Gen. Taylor, whereupon F. Douglass proposed three cheers for Liberty, which were heartily given, and repeated by the audience. Three more were given about the door for "Old Zack," when F. D. proposed that the same persons give three cheers for "Old Zack's" three hundred slaves, which, after some hesitation, were given. "Now," says Douglass, "You are just fit to keep old Zack's slaves company.—This silenced them.

OFFICERS OF THE R. I. A. S. SOCIETY.

President—JOHN BROW, of E. Greenwich.

Vice-Presidents—G. L. Clarke, Providence, Daniel Mitchell, North Providence.

Secretary—Amarancy Paine.

Treasurer—Martin Robinson.

Auditor—Geo. L. Clarke.

Executive Committee—A. R. Janes, Thos. Davis, J. L. Clarke, D. B. Harris, Mary R. Clarke, Mary Hathaway, Abby Burgess, Alexander Lake, Daniel Mitchell, Edward Scott, Susan Sisson, Joseph Chace, Mrs. D. R. B. Harris, Amos J. Bellow.

With the exception of the disturbance above alluded to, made by those friends of order and liberty, the "Zach Taylorites," the meetings passed off quietly, were well attended, the evening sessions being extremely crowded, and it is believed exerted a most beneficial influence upon public sentiment.

Of the following resolutions, Nos. 1 and 2 were laid on the table. The rest were adopted:

1. Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States, by allowing the slaveholders to be represented in Congress and in the Electoral Colleges, for their human chattels, by its provision for the return of the fugitive slave to his master, and by pledging the Free States to aid in putting down slave insurrections, involves all who swear to support it, or who vote to place in any office a man who must, before entering upon the discharge of its duties, take an oath to sustain it, in the guilt of supporting an infamous pro-slavery compact.

2. Resolved, That the friends of God and Liberty, if they would absolve themselves from blood-guiltiness in this matter, must withdraw their support from the Union of the States, as at present constituted, and establish a government free from the contamination of slavery, and which shall maintain the equal rights of all who dwell under its jurisdiction.

3. Resolved, That the principle of chattel slavery which at the South destroys the distinction between a man and a beast, crushes the aspirations of the soul, the strongest evidence of man's divine paternity, is the same with the spirit of prejudice against the free people of color at the North, which makes their condition but little better than that of the slave—denying to them the Elective Franchise, refusing to treat them as brethren in the house of worship, closing against them the seminaries of learning, and thus shutting out from their minds the light of knowledge; in obstructing the development of their skill and ingenuity, degrading and treating them with all manner of contumely, practices which implicate the people of the North in the responsibility of giving the most efficient support to slavery.

4. Resolved, That this Society again renews its oft oft-repeated and solemn testimony against the slaveholding position at present occupied by the American church and clergy; and again renews its oft-repeated pledge, never to relinquish that oft-repeated testimony, while the religions bodies referred to continue to fellowship slaveholders as Christians—to fraternize with them for the spread of the gospel — to unite with them in efforts to send the Bible to the heathen abroad, while they deny that book to three millions of heathen at home; and by maintaining a studied silence respecting the awful sin and crime of slavery, do thus award that horrible system the most profound religious sanction and support; and that we call upon all who would free themselves from responsibility for slavery, to abandon at once those slaveholding churches, and atone for their past wrong to the slave, by devoting themselves unreservedly to promoting, in every Christian way, the immediate and unconditional emancipation of the American bondman.

5. Resolved, That we rejoice in the rapid spread of anti-slavery principles, as evinced in the recent formation of the Free Soil party; and while we cannot regard its platform as sufficiently broad for abolitionists to stand upon, we nevertheless hail it as the harbinger of the downfall of the slavepower and the slave system in our land.

S. S. Ashley, *Sec. pro. tem.*

Opinion of Mr. Henn on the Writ of Error.—A case on behelf of Mr. Smith O'Brien and the other state prisoners convicted of high treason at Clonmel, has been laid before an eminent counsel, Mr. Jonathan Henn, who had been retained by the Crown on the state trials in Dublin, under the Treason Felony Act. Mr. Henn has given it as his opinion that, inasmuch as the act of last session has extended the whole treason law of England to this country, the prisoners at Clonmel were entitled to a list of witnesses, and a copy of the jury panel, ten days before trial; and that, in consequence of the refusal to grant them by the Crown, the writ of error must succeed, and the judgment must be quashed.—In reply to another query, Mr. Henn has given it as his opinion, that in case another indictment for high treason should be preferred against Mr. Smith O'Brien and the other prisoners tried at Clonmel, they would have the right to plead "former conviction" to bar any new indictment.—If Mr. Henn, who is one of the highest authorities at the Irish bar, should prove correct in his view of the law, the effect would be to quash the judgments pronounced at Clonmel—to prevent a second trial of the prisoners; and, consequently, to release them from all the penalties of high treason.—*London Standard of Freedom.*

A Shock of an Earthquake was felt in the Parish of Grand Island, Canada, on Monday morning, the 6th inst., at a quarter past 5, lasting 3 minutes.

M. R. Delany, associate with Frederick Douglass, in the editorial department of the *North Star*, has been addressing highly gratified audiences of his colored brethren, in this place, several evenings. He is a fluent and graceful speaker, and a sound reasoner. We are glad to see his race looking to themselves for instruction, from the press and the forum.—*Columbia (Penn) Spy.*

Cleveland, Sept. 11, 1848.

At a meeting of the Ohio Delegation attending the National Convention of Colored Freemen at Cleveland, Ohio, September 6th, Rev. S. P. Lewis, of Zanesville, was called to the Chair, and W. H. Burnham appointed Secretary. J. L. Watson stated the objects of the meeting, after which, C. H. Langston, J. L. Watson and John Malvin were appointed to bring forward business for said meeting, when the committee reported as follows:

Whereas, The peculiar circumstances under which the colored people of the United States are placed, demands immediate, constant and energetic action on our part, and

Whereas, We believe that Conventions are pre-eminently calculated to enhance that action, Therefore,

Resolved, That we, a portion of the Ohio Delegation to the National Convention, do earnestly call upon the State Central Committee to call a State Convention to assemble in the city of Columbus some time in January, 1849.

Resolved, That we individually pledge ourselves to do all in our power to secure a full representation to said Convention.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the True Democrat and Herald, Cleveland, the North Star, N.Y., and Ohio Standard, Columbus, and the Globe, of Cincinnati, and all other papers friendly to the elevation and improvement of the colored people in Ohio.

On motion, J. L. Watson was appointed a Committee of one to secure and furnish each paper named a copy of the proceedings of this meeting.

Rev. S. P. LEWIS, Pres't.
W. H. Burnham, Sec'y.

In accordance with the recommendation of the resolution adopted at this meeting, the State Central Committee have issued the following call:

Convention of Colored Citizens.

A Mass Convention of the Colored Citizens of Ohio, will be held in Columbus, commencing January 10th, 1849. The object of this Convention is our elevation, moral, intellectual, and political. Encountering us in the first step of our march, stand Ohio's "Black Laws." They must be repealed. It is true, stripped as we are of all political power, we have only a moral power over them; but it is only necessary to wield this power aright, and it is mighty to the pulling down of the strongholds of oppression and wrong. Therefore, let us not be slothful, but diligent, doing all we have the ability to do; so that if we must be made longer to bleed beneath the cruel inflictions of ignorance, prejudice, and heathenish proscription, we may at least, amidst our sufferings, have this consolation — "That we have exerted ourselves to the uttermost to escape the bloody scourge."

To the County Committee.—You, gentlemen, are expected to co-operate with the Central Committee in bringing together, to form this Convention, a body of independent, fearless and talented men—men in whose hearts burns unquenchably the love of liberty; and who will permit no surmountable obstacle to work any intermission in their efforts to come at once into the most complete enjoyment of that liberty which they love. There are such men; and reasonable exertion will suffice to assemble them together. Hitherto, our Conventions have been made up of men who had received the suffrages, and been sent up by the authority of their constituents.—Under that arrangement, there is reason to suspect that in very many instances those most thoroughly acquainted with our grievances, and the best qualified to remedy them, have from their faithfulness in reproving whatever evil they have seen prevailing in their respective communities, incurred the displeasure of their fellow-citizens, and been repudiated by them as busy-bodies, meddlers in other men's matters; while those who have stood by, cordially assenting to the shouts of the multitudes, knowing nothing about the interest of the people, and caring less, are sent up to do business for our oppressed people.—In order that this, as well as other evils resulting from the old order of things, may be averted, we have proclaimed a Mass Convention, thus affording every man who feels the weight of the yoke, and is tired of wearing it, and has sufficient intelligence to contribute aught to remove it, a fair opportunity to do so.

J. POINDEXTER.
J. BOOKER,
WM. WARD,
W. DEPT,
P. LITCHFORD,
A. M. TAYTOR,
NM. COPELAND,
ISAIAH REDMAR,
E. FIELDS,
State Central Com.

The Parisian National Guards in London.—Yesterday and on Monday, two large bodies of the Parisian National Guards arrived at the London bridge terminus of the South-eastern Railway from Dover. It appears the Republican heroes, having become imbued with a desire to view this far-famed metropolis, arrangements were made with the Northern of France railway for their conveyance to Calais *via* Lille, and intimation having been given to the authorities of the South-eastern and Continental steam Packet Company of their expected arrival at Calais, the Princess Maude and Queen of the Belgians steamers were despatched to convey them in three detachments to Dover, whence they were brought by special train to London. On Monday evening about 700 arrived at the London bridge terminus, and last evening 500, all in full uniform. On alighting from the carriages, the National Guards appeared to be in high spirits, and after congratulating each other, and expressing their satisfaction to the railway companies, the procession moved westward. There were coaches and cabs in abundance waiting the arrival of the special trains, and on Monday evening they were in considerable demand, but last evening, the weather being fine, the majority of the National Guards preferred walking. It is impossible to speak too highly of the manner in which the strangers conduct themselves.—*Times.*

An Experiment.—We understand that a number of enterprising colored men in this and other States have in contemplation to establish themselves in a neighborhood in the town of Florence, Oneida County. They have contracted for 100 village lots, containing one-quarter of an acre each, with the privilege of 25 acres each additional, in the immediate vicinity.

Several of our most worthey colored citizens are engaged in the enterprise, and, from the spirit which they evince, and their general intelligence, we cannot doubt that the experiment will proye successful.—[*Albany Evening Journal.*

Lamartine has left Paris on a provincial tour. On his arrival at Macon, on his way to his chateau at Monceau, the Mayor presented him an address. Lamartine gave 3,000f to be distributed among the poor. — *British Banner.*

Commercial.

Rochester, Nov. 20, 1848.

There has been little doing in our market for the past few days, owing partially to the close of Canal navigation, and partly to the inclemency of the weather. Our dealers are also holding off for the news by the steamer which is hourly expected. Our quotations are for flour $5 Wheat $1 06 per bu from wagon, and $1 06 @ 1 08 by Canal. There is not any change to notice in the Grain market, and but very little doing.

Rochester Wholesale Prices Current.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Duty 20 ℔ c ad val	
Flour, ℔ bbl	5 00 @ 5 50
Corn meal, ℔ bush	50
PROVISIONS—Duty; Beef, Pork, Hams, Bacon, Butter and Lard, 20 ℔ c; Cheese 20 ℔ c ad val	
Pork, (mess)	13 50 @ 14 00
Do. in bag	4 00 @ 4 50
Beef, cwt.	3 50 @ 4 50
Do. bbl. (mess)	7 00 @ 8 00
Lard (tried) ℔ lb	– @ – 7
Do. (leaf,)	@ 6
Hams, (smoked)	7 @ 8
Shoulders, do.	4 @ 5
Turkeys ℔ lb	@ 9
Chickens	@ 9
Potatoes, bush.	25
GRAIN—Duty; 20 ℔ c ad val	
Wheat, bush	1 06
Corn	45 @ 50
Rye	50
Oats	@ 28
Barley	50
HIDES—Duty; 5 ℔ c ad val	
Slaughter	3½
Calf	10
Slaug. Peltz	12½ @ 25
SEEDS—Duty; Linseed 10 ℔ c; Mustard 30 ℔ c ad val	
Clover	
Timothy	1 25 @
Flax	1 00
FISH—Duty on foreign caught; 20 ℔ c ad val	
Whitefish bbl	7 00
Codfish cwt	3 50
SUNDRIES—	
Salt, ℔ bbl	1 25
Apples, ℔ bush	00
Do. dried	@ 75
Eggs, ℔ doz	10
Beans, ℔ bush	75 @ 1 00
Hay, ℔ ton	10 00
Hard wood	
Soft Wood	

Advertisements.

JOB PRINTING.

THE NORTH STAR OFFICE, is furnished with *new Job Type*, for the execution of every description of Printing with neatness and despatch, at the lowest prices for cash, viz:

Hand-bills,	Blanks,	Bill-heads,
Programmes,	Circulars,	Bills of Lading,
Pamphlets,	Cards,	Labels, &c.

NARRATIVE OF THE LIFE OF FREDERICK DOUGLASS, written by himself, to be had at this office, price 30 cents.

Open to the Public, from 9, A.M. to 8 P.M.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY OFFICE and READING ROOM, No. 25, Buffalo Street. The Room is neatly furnished, and the tables filled with some of the best Anti-Slavery, Temperance, Religious, Political and Literary Papers.

WAIT J. LEWIS, Land Surveyor, Keene, Essex County, N. Y. Owners of Land in the Counties of Essex, Franklin, or Hamilton, can have their Lands Surveyed on reasonable terms.

Cash Grocery and Provision Store,

No. 133, Main street, corner of North street.

JUST received a full assortment of new choice Groceries:

15 hhds. sugar of various qualities
16 bbls Stuart's crushed and coffee sugar
8 hhds Molasses
Stuart's syrup, a beautiful article for table use
16 chests imperial Old Hyson and Young Hyson, and Black Teas of superior quality.

I have as choice a lot of Teas as can be found in the city; pure fragrant Old Hyson, superior fresh selected Young Hyson, and extra black. *Every pound sold will be warranted.*

Rice, Raisins, Fruit, Spices, and a variety of miscellaneous articles, too numerous to mention.
Pork, Lard, and Hams,
Codfish, Mackerel, &c. &c.

My prices shall be as low as at any establishment in the city, as I purchase at the lowest rates in the Eastern market, and sell for *cash*. Farmers, city families, and dealers are invited to call, examine and purchase, if they can make their purchases mutually advantageous, as I trust they can.

G. B. STEBBINS.
Rochester, Dec. 1, 1848. 3m49

Free Labor Groceries.

I HAVE just received, and shall keep constantly on hand, a good assortment of
Brown and White Sugars,
Molasses, Rice, and Coffee,
All the products of *Free Labor*. Those in want of such goods are invited to purchase, and can be assured of the genuineness of the articles.

G. B. STEBBINS,
133, Main, corner of North street.
Rochester, Dec. 1, 1848. 3m49

CHARLES JONES, North Star House, No. 26, North Street, between Fifth and Sixth, and Market and Arch streets, Philadelphia.

Strangers visiting the city will find the North Star House the most central, convenient and comfortable House in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Dec. 1, 1848. 3m49

New Watch and Jewelry Store.

JOHN KEDZIE having changed his partnership relations, has removed his Shop two doors North to No. 11, State Street, where he is prepared successfully to compete in the sale of an entire new Stock of Goods, consisting of Gold and Silver English, Anchor, Horizontal and Vertical Watches, Gold Guard and Fob Chains, Gold Seals and Keys, Gold and Silver Pencils, Spectacles and Thimbles, Gold Ear-Rings, Bracelets, and Finger-Rings—a good assortment, cheap; a variety of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Breast-Pins, new style; double and single Hunting gold and plated Lockets, Gold Pens, best quality, Silver and Shell Combs and Cases, Fine Cutlery, &c. &c.

The above and a variety of other desirable Goods usually Kept in our business, are offered on more advantageous terms than usual; and it is particularly desired that the goods should be examined, and prices ascertained, before purchasing elsewhere in this market.

We manufacture and keep on hand a good assortment of Silver Spoons, warranted as pure as American coin.

Will also keep an assortment of Accordeons and other Musical Instruments, which will be sold very low.

We intend to keep a good assortment of the best Brass Eight-day, 30 hour, and alarum Clocks, as can be found in this city.—Call and see them.

WATCH REPAIRING, faithfully done and warranted by an experienced workman.

Farther particulars at No. 11 State Street.

J. KEDZIE & Co.

P. S.—To the Farmers in particular we would give notice, that we have a variety of Barometers which will give that knowledge of the changes of the weather, so as to be able to adopt his business to its variations. Please call and examine them, as every man ought to have one.

Sep. 15, 1848. 6m.

AUBURN and ROCHESTER RAIL-ROAD

ON and after Monday, 23d October the three Passenger Trains will be arranged as follows—

EASTWARD.—To leave Rochester at 4 A.M., 11 A.M., and 4½ P.M.

WESTWARD.—To leave Auburn at 2½ A.M., 4 A.M., and 4½ P.M.

No Train leaves Rochester Eastward on Sunday at 11 A.M. or at 7½ P.M.

No Train leaves Auburn Westward on Sunday, at 4½ A.M., nor on Monday at 2½ A.M.

On and after the 1st November, the fare between Rochester and Auburn will be $2 20 in first class cars. Tickets will also be sold entitling the holder to a seat in the Emigrant cars leaving Rochester at 7½ P.M., at reduced prices, to be published hereafter.

These tickets are from Rochester to Syracuse, Utica and Albany only, going East. This train is timed to run to Albany in 10 hours from Rochester.

The other two trains are timed to run there in 14 hours each.

WM. WILEY, Superintendent.
Rochester, Oct. 20, 1848.

Hair-Cutting and Dressing at

RALPH FRANCIS'S Saloon, under the Eagle Buffalo-street. jal 14—3m

BOOKS, &c., For Sale at the Anti-Slavery Office & Reading Room, No. 25 Buffalo st., Second Story opposite the Arcade:

Narrative of Frederick Douglass.
" " Jonathan Walker.
Portrait " " "
Sumner on Unconstitutionality of Slavery.
W. Phillips reply to do.
Legion of Liberty.
Slavery illustrated by its effect on Woman.

Also a rich variety of Fancy and useful articles made by the Ladies' Anti-Slavery Society.

DR. A. CLARK, DENTAL SURGEON.

I would respectfully inform the citizens of Rochester and surrounding country, that I have removed my office from No. 99 Smith's Arcade to my dwelling house No. 82 Monroe Street.

Thankful for past favors in the line of my profession, and flattering myself that I can give perfect satisfaction to all who may favor me with their patronage. I would invite all those who are desirous of having operations performed on the teeth or of having teeth inserted to call on me and satisfy themselves.

A. CLARK.

N. B. All operations performed by me on the teeth and Plate Work warranted.

Rochester, Oct. 13, 1848. tf.

NEW PUMP FACTORY.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform the citizens of Rochester and vicinity, that he has just established a Pump Factory, at number 224, Main street, where he will be happy to wait upon all who may favor him with their patronage.

Having had considerable experience in his line of business, he pledges himself to furnish as good an article, and of as good material, as can be procured at any other similar establishment in this city. His Pumps are furnished with either wood or lead pipe, as may suit customers. He also supplies, to order, every description of Aqueduct Logs, or Lead Pipe. The subscriber will take pleasure in directing such of his customers as may require the information, to competent workmen, who will attend to all calls for digging, drilling, or blasting wells, promptly, and at reasonable rates. All kinds of Pumps repaired to order.

☞ The above work will be furnished at the lowest prices, for CASH. Persons will do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

J. R. FELT.
Rochester, July 14, 1848. 1y29

New and Second-Hand Clothing,

At 48, Exchange Street, Rochester.

LLOYD SCOTT would most respectfully inform his friends and the Public generally, that he has constantly on hand an excellent assortment of New and Second Hand Clothing, such as Coats, Pantaloons, Vests, &c., with which he will supply Customers at the most reasonable Prices.

L. S. desires also to inform the Public, that he attends to repairing and renovating, which he warrants to be done at the cheapest rate, and in the best and neatest possible manner. His long experience in the business warrants him in assuring all who may patronize him, that his work shall be done to their entire satisfaction.

Rochester, July 14, 1848.

TRUNKS! TRUNKS!

THE first quality of article is to be had at LAING & BONNELL'S new Establishment, No. 59, State Street, Rochester. Also a general assortment of Valises, Travelling Bags, &c., which are offered at the very lowest prices for Cash.

Carriage Trimming executed in the latest style and with dispatch, by J. T. Laing, at his old stand in State Street, opposite the Mansion House. J. T. L. having had extensive experience in the Eastern markets, hopes to give satisfaction to a generous public who shall favor him with their patronage.

Rochester, July 14, 1848. 3m

POST AND WILLIS, Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Varnish, Oils, Glassware, Brushes, Perfumery, Daguerreotype Stock, French and German Chemicals, Artists' Colors, Brushes and Canvass, Etherial Oil, Gold Leaf and Foil, &c. &c.

Being Agents for most of the celebrated Family and valuable Patent Medicines, and receiving the same directly from the Manufacturers or their Agents, they are enabled to supply all orders at wholesale and retail, on the most favorable terms.

Homœopathic Books, Medicines, and Family Cases, with full directions. Only agents for Western New York.

Also, Sherwood's Vibratory Magnetic Machines, with directions.

Phosgene Gas; also Etherial Oil and Lamps, for burning the same. Those who would consult economy and convenience are invited to examine these Lamps. The attention of Country Merchants, Physicians, Families, and others, wishing goods in the above line, is requested at the APOTHECARIES' HALL, 4, Exchange Street.

FUR AND SILK HATS.

FARRINGTON PRICE, manufacturer and dealer in Fur and Silk Hats, Cloth and Fur Caps, Ladies' Furs and Trimmings, Buffalo Robes and an assortment of Hat Cases, Umbrellas, &c., &c. &c., No. 2, St. Paul Street, Minerva Block.

☞ A new supply of Buckskin Gloves and Mittens.

ROCHESTER SHOE AND LEATHER JOBBING HOUSE.

THE subscribers at No. 22 State street, take pleasure in announcing to the public that they have completed arrangements by which they are enabled to offer the most satisfactory inducements to all engaged in the sale or manufacture of Boots and Shoes, to come to this market for a supply.

They are also offering on the most favorable terms, a large stock of Sole and Upper Leather, Kip, Calf, and Morocco Skins, with a full assortment of Finding, including Lasts, Pegs, &c. Dealers will find it greatly to their interest to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

jy19 SAGE & PANCOST.

PRINTING PAPR AGENCY.

WE are Agents for the Buffalo Paper Mills, where Paper of the best quality is made from pure spring water, very white and smooth. A supply of News and Book Paper kept constantly for sale by us, at Mill prices, in large or small lots.

Any size and quality of Paper not on hand, furnished at short notice.

Printers and others will do well to call and examine the quality and price, at No. 6 Exchange st.

FISHER & Co.
jy21 Booksellers and Publishers.

BOSTON ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW BOOKS.

FOR SALE at the Anti-Slavery Depository, 21, Cornhill—namely,

The Liberty Bell for 1848. A few copies remain.
Life of William W. Brown, 2d Edition, with additional matter and new engravings. Price, bound, 37½ cts; in paper covers, 25 cts.
Mr. Stuckford's Appeal in regard to the War with Mexico, 12½ cts.
Position and Duties of the North, with regard to Slavery. By Andrew P. Peabody. 5 cts.
Six Months at Graefenberg. By Henry C. Wright. $1 00.
Dick Crowninghield, the assassin, and Zachary Taylor, the Soldier; the Difference between them. By Henry C. Wright. 3 cts. single; 25 cts. per dozen.

CLARKSON,

LONDON EDITION—WITH PORTRAIT.

A FEW copies of CLARKSON'S HISTORY OF THE ABOLITION OF THE SLAVE TRADE, with prefatory remarks on the subsequent abolition of slavery; a beautiful London edition, with a fine Portrait of the Author, done on steel,—a book which could not be imported for less than three dollars, can be had at 21, Cornhill, if applied for immediately, at the very low price of One Dollar, cash. Also, Eulogium on Clarkson, by Alexander Crummell, at the reduced price of twelve and a half cents.

MACON B. ALLEN, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Massachusetts Block.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

SAMUEL WILSON, 10, Brattle Street, having made recent additions to his stock, is prepared to furnish BOYS' CLOTHING, of as good material and fit, and at as cheap prices, as can be obtained in the city.

NEW ENGLAND SECOND HAND CLOTHING STORE,

No. 56, Union Street, Boston.

JOHN WRIGHT keeps constantly on hand a great variety of New and Second Hand Clothing. Goods of all kinds, such as old clothes, W. I. goods, Watches, Boots and Shoes, &c., exchanged for new clothing. Cash advanced on all kinds of goods, from one to one hundred dollars.

ISAAC H. SNOWDEN, Book, Newspaper, and Fancy Job Printer, 1½, Water Street.

☞ All orders promptly attended to, and neatly executed.

HOME FOR REFORMERS.

THE subscriber has removed to that neat, convenient, and central boarding-house, No. 2½ Central Court, where he will be most happy to welcome some of the Friends of Reform, at reasonable charges.—He wishes his house to be the central place in Boston, where the friends of Temperance, Peace, Purity, Freedom, the Prisoner, &c., may meet together, and enjoy a comfortable and quiet home.

Central Court opens at 238 Washington street.

JOHN M. SPEAR.
Boston, Aug. 21, 1848.

THOMAS P. SMITH, No. 38, Brattle Street, sign of the Golden Ball. New and Second hand Clothing Store.

The Massachusetts Quarterly Review,

COMMENCED on the first of December, 1847, to be continued on the 1st of March, June, and and September. It will be devoted to the interest of no party or class, but its conductors will endeavor to present an open and fair field for the notice and discussion of matters pertaining to Philosophy, Politics, Literature, Religion, and Humanity.

The Review will be conducted by R. W. Emerson, Theodore Parker, and J. Elliot Cabot, assisted by several other gentlemen.

Each number will contain about 125 pages, at the price of $3 a year, in advance.

Communications, subscriptions, &c. should be addressed to the Publishers,

COOLIDGE & WILEY,
12, Water Street, Boston

ROBERT MORRIS, Jr., Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Brazer's Building, State Street, Boston.

JOHN D. REVALEON, Hair Cutting Saloon, and Perfumery Emporium, 114, Blackstone-st.

NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENTS.

JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale at the office of the Anti Slavery Standard—

The Legion of Liberty, and Force

Poetry.

From the New York Tribune.

LABOR.

BY OWEN G. WARREN.

It was no curse that said to man,
"Labor thy lot shall be,
And with the sweat upon thy brow,
Thy hand shall nourish thee."
All who obey this high behest
Blessings in it have found;
And health and wealth are gathered best
By those who till the ground.

The human frame is scarcely made,
Till toil develop form;
And health which is not won by work
Will hardly bide the storm.
Or hand or brain, with plow or pen,
May do God's will below;
But sloth will wither hand and brain,
And quench the spirit's glow.

Say not, thou lordly son of gold,
No need for thee to toil;
Say not, there's nought to do, except
By serfs wed to the soil:
Are there not widowed hearts to cheer,
That pine in cold neglect;
And innocence to guide and guard,
And orphans to protect?

Are there not godlike intellects
Now crushed in slavish fear,
Thy hand, thy voice, thy pen could raise
To state of angels here!
Are there not shackled limbs to free—
Wild passions to reclaim—,
Wild deserts and their wilder men
Than wildest beasts to tame;

A jarring and discordant world
To harmonize and bind?
Together firm with iron bands,
Till all be one in mind?
Are there not fiends in human shape,
That from the throne of power
Watch aye, lest widowed Liberty
Reclaim her long lost dower?

Is not the task yet to be done
To banish crime from earth,
By guiding and directing right,
Man from his very birth—
To scatter Art and Science wide,
And thus prepare the way
For that Millennium to come,
When Love and Truth shall sway.

Is there not haggard, starving Want,
That feeds itself with Crime,
And dread miasm in foul abodes,
That kills men ere their time;
Are there not wrongs that every day
The rich heap on the poor;
Who toil and starve that heartless men
May swell their golden store?

Then say not, there is nought to do—
Labor—'tis Heaven's command,
Each in his sphere, and soon there were
No sorrow in the land.
Without that toil none can be great—
Without it none is good,
Or ever blameless and forgiven
Before his Maker stood.

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

Don't tell me of to-morrow,
Give me the man who'll say,
That, when a good deed's to be done,
Let's do the deed to-day!
We may all command the present,
If we act and never wait;
But repentance is the phantom
Of the past, that comes too late'

Don't tell me of to-morrow,
There is much to do to-day,
That can never be accomplished,
If we throw the hours away:
Every moment has its duty—
Who the future can foretell?
Then why put off to-morrow
What to-day can do as well!

Don't tell me of to-morrow;
If we look upon the past,
How much that we have left to do,
We cannot do at last!
To-day—it is the only time
For all on this frail earth,
It takes an age to form a life,
A moment gives it birth!

STORMS ON LIFE'S OCEAN.

BY T. A. GOULD.

The child 'neath rosy skies of morning,
Trims his vessel's tiny sail;
His joyous laugh, all peril scorning,
Mingles with the wooing gale.

He dreameth not of care or sadness;
The world to him is fair and bright—
High his bosom swells with gladness;
Flowers of pleasure bless his sight.

Years have passed. And stern emotion
Sits upon that changing brow:
"There are storms on life's dark ocean,"
He must learn that lesson now.

Years have passed. That bark is driving
Bravely on its swift career;
The youth to manhood grown is striving
With new dangers ever near.

Firm his hand the helm is guiding:
He is watchful; but his breast.
Once so trustful and confiding,
Now with care is deep opprest.

Years have passed. And stern emotion
Broods upon his world-worn brow;
"There are storms on life's dark ocean."
He hath learned that lesson now.

Years have passed. Behold that battered
Lonely vessel floating past;
The sails are torn, the spars are shattered
By the lightning and the blast.

In the broken bark reposing,
Mark that old and feeble form;
His busy scenes at last are closing,
Scenes of sunshine and of storm.

His eyes are raised in calm devotion—
Faith now smooths his aged brow:
"There are storms on life's dark ocean,"
Well he knows the lesson now.

THE BLIND BOY.

The day was bright and beautiful—
The boys to play had gone—
Save one who sat beside the door,
Dejected and alone;
And as the tone of merry sport
Came faintly to his ear,
He sighed, and from his swelling lid
He brushed the falling tear.

His little heart was rent with pain—
He could not join their play;
He could not run about the fields,
And by the brook-side stray;
He could not see the setting sun,
Nor watch the glowing skies,
The beauty of the moon and stars
Fell not upon his eyes.

These truths came fresh into his mind,
While sitting thus apart;
No wonder that the tear-drop fell,
And heavy was his heart.
Ah! little did the youthful throng,
Whose hearts were full of joy,
Reflect upon the lonely state
Of the poor sightless boy!

Selections.

BREAD UPON THE WATERS

BY T. S. ARTHUR

A lad was toiling up a hill, near the city, under the weight of a heavy basket, on the afternoon of a sultry day in August. He had been sent home with some goods to a customer who lived a short distance in the country. The boy was lightly built, and his burden seemed almost beyond his strength. Many times had he sat down to rest himself on his way up the hill. But it seemed as if he would never reach the summit. Each time he lifted the basket, it felt heavier than before.

The boy was about half way up the hill with his basket, when a gentleman overtook and passed him. He had not gone on many paces, when he stopped and turning to the lad, looked at him a moment or two, and then said kindly—

'That's a heavy load you have. Come let me help you.'

And the gentleman took the basket and carried it to the top of the hill.

'There. Do you think you can get along now?' said he, with a smile, as he sat the basket down; 'or shall I carry it a little further?'

'Oh no, thank you sir,' returned the boy, with a glow of gratitude on his fine young face. I can carry it now very well; and am very much obliged to you.'

'You are right welcome, my little man, 'said the gentleman, and passed on.

Twenty years from that time, a care-worn man, well advanced in life, sat motionless in an old arm chair, with his eyes fixed intently upon the glowing grate. He was alone, and appeared to be in a state of deep abstraction. In a little while, however, the door of the room opened, and the light form of a young and lovely girl glided in.

'Papa,' said a low sweet voice, and a hand was gently laid on the old man's arm.

'Is it you, dear?' he returned with a sigh.

'Yes, papa,' and the young girl leaned against him, and parted with her delicate fingers, the thin, grey locks that lay in disorder about his forehead.

'I would like to be alone this evening Florence,' said the old man. 'I have a good deal to think about, and expect a man on business.'

And he kissed her tenderly, yet sighed as he pressed his lips to hers.

The girl passed as noiselessly from the room as she entered. The old man had been calm before her coming in, but the moment she retired he became agitated, and arose and walked the floor uneasily. He continued to pace to and fro, for nearly half an hour, when he stopped suddenly, and listened. The street door bell had rung. In a little while a man entered the room.

'Mr. Mason,' he said, with a slight perceptible embarassment.

'Mr. Page,' returned the old man, with a feeble, quickly fading smile. 'Good morning,' and he offered his hand.

The visitor grasped the old man's hand and shook it warmly. But there was no pressure in return.

'Sit down, Mr. Page.'

The man took a chair, and Mr. Mason sat down near him.

'You promised an answer to my proposal, to-night,' said the former after a pause.

'I did,' returned the old man, 'but I am as little prepared to give it as I was yesterday. In fact, I have not had an opportunity to say anything to Florence on the subject.'

The countenance of the visitor fell, and something like a frown darkened upon his brow.

There was an embarassing silence of some minutes. After which the man called Page, said—

'Mr. Mason, I have made an honorable proposal for your daughter's hand. For weeks you have evaded, and do still evade an answer. This seems so much like trifling, that I begin to feel as if just cause of offence existed.'

'None is intended, I do assure you,' replied Mr. Mason, with something deprecating in his tone.—But you must remember Mr. Page, that you have never sought to win the young girl's affection, and that, as a consequence, the offer of marriage which you wish to make to her, will be received with surprise, and it may be disapproval. I wish to approach her on the subject, with proper discretion. To be too percipitate may startle her into instant repugnance against your wishes.

'She loves you does she not?' inquired Page, with a marked significance of manner.

'A child never loved a parent more tenderly,' replied Mr. Mason.

'Give her, then, an undisguised history of all your embarrassment. Show how your fortunes are trembling on the brink of ruin, and that you have but one hope of relief and safety left. The day she becomes my wife you are relieved from danger.—Will you do this?'

The old man did not reply. He was lost in a deep reverie. It is doubtful whether he had heard all that the man had said.

'Will you do this?' replied Page, and with some impatience in his tone.

Mason aroused himself as from a dream, and answered with great firmness and dignity:—

'Mr. Page, the struggle in my mind is over, I am prepared for the worst. I have no idea that Florence will favor your suit, and I will not use a single argument to influence her. In that matter she must remain perfectly free. Approach her as a man, and win her if you have the power to do so. It is your only hope.'

As if stung by a serpent, Page started from his chair.

'You will repent this, sir, he angrily retorted, 'and repent it bitterly. I came to you with honorable proposals for your daughter's hand, you listened to them, gave me encouragement, and promised me an answer to-night. Now you meet me with insult! Sir, you will repent this.'

Mr. Mason ventured no reply, but merely bowed in token of his willingness to meet and bear all consequences that might come.

For a long time after this angry visitor had retired, did Mr. Mason cross and re-cross the floor with measured steps. At last he rung the bell, and directed the servant who came, to say to Florence he wished to see her.

When Florence came, she was surprised to see her father so strongly agitated.

'Sit down, dear,' he said in a trembling voice, 'I have something to tell you that must be no longer concealed.'

Florence looked wonderingly into her father's face while her heart began to sink.

Just then a servant opened the door and ushered in a stranger. He was a tall, fine looking young man just in the prime of life. Florence quickly retired but not before the stranger fixed his eyes on her face and marked its sweet expression.

'Pardon the intrusion, sir,' he said, as soon as the young girl had left the room, 'but facts that I have learned this evening have prompted me to call on you without a moment's delay. My name is Greer, of the firm of Greer, Miller & Co.

Mr. Mason bowed and said—

'I know your house very well, and now remember to have met you more than once in business transactions.'

'Yes, you have bought one or two bills of goods of us,' replied the visitor. Then after a moment's pause, he said in a changed tone—

'Mr. Mason, I learned to-night from a source which leaves me no room to doubt the truth of the statement, that your affairs have become seriously embarrassed; that you are, in fact, on the very verge of bankruptcy. Tell me frankly whether this is indeed so? I ask from no idle curiosity, nor from a concealed and sinister motive, but to the end that I may prevent the threatened disaster, if it is in my power to do so.'

Mr. Mason was dumb with surprise at so unexpected a declaration. He made two or three efforts to speak, but his lips uttered no sound.

'Confide in me,' said the visitor. 'Trust me as you would your own brother, and lean on me, if your strength be indeed failing. Tell me, then, is it as I have said?'

'It is,' was all that the merchant could utter.

'How much will save you! Mention the sum, and if within the compass of my ability to raise you shall have it to-morrow. Will twenty thousand dollars relieve you from your present embarrassment?'

'Fully.'

'Then let your anxiety subside, Mr. Mason.—That sum you shall have. To-morrow morning I will see you. Good evening.' And the visitor arose and was gone before his bewildered auditor had sufficiently recovered his senses to know what to think or say.

In the morning, true to his promise, Mr. Greer called upon Mr. Mason, and tendered him a check of ten thousand dollars with a note of hand for thirty days for ten thousand more, which was almost the same as money. While the check and note lay on the desk, and ere he had touched them, Mr. Mason looked earnestly at the man who had suddenly taken the character of a disinterested, self-sacrificed friend, and said—

'My dear sir, I cannot understand this. Are you not laboring under some error?'

'Oh, no. You once did me a service that I am now only seeking to repay. It is my first opportunity, and I embrace it eagerly.'

'Did you a service! When?'

'Twenty years ago,' replied the man, 'I was a poor boy, and you was a man of wealth. One hot day I was sent a long distance with a heavy basket. While toiling up a hill, with the hot sun upon me, and almost overcome with heat and fatigue you came along, and not only spoke to me kindly, but took my basket and carried it to the top of the hill. Ah, sir, you did not know how deeply that act of kindness sunk into my heart, and I longed for the opportunity to show you by some act of kindness, how grateful I felt. But none came. Often afterwards I met you in the street, and looked into your face with pleasure. But you did not remember me. Ever since I have regarded you with different feelings from those I entertained for others, and there has been no time that I would not have put myself out to serve you. Last night I heard of your embarrassment and immediately called upon you. The rest you know.'

Mr. Mason was astonished at so strange a declaration,

'Do you remember the fact so which I refer?—asked Mr. Greer.

'It had faded from my external memory entirely; but your words have brought a dim recollection of the fact. But it was a little matter and not entitled to the importance you have given it.'

'To me it was not a little matter.' returned Mr. Greer. I was a weak boy, just sinking under a burthen that was too heavy, when you put forth your hand and carried it for me. I could not forget it. And now let me return, at the first opportunity, the favor, by carrying your burden for you, which has become too heavy, until the hill is ascended, and you are able to bear it onward again in your own strength.'

Mr. Mason was deeply moved. Words failed him in his efforts to express his true feelings. The bread cast upon the water had returned to him after many days, and he gathered it with wonder and thankfulness.

The merchant was saved from ruin. Nor was this all. The glimpse which Mr. Greer had received of the lovely daughter of Mr. Mason, revealed a character of beauty that impressed him deeply, and he embraced the first opportunity to make her acquaintance. A year afterwards he led her to the altar.

A kind act is never lost, even though done to a child.

YOUR CHANGE, SIR.

One of those nondescript specimens of humanity, called dandies, travelling through Connecticut a few days since, in his own or borrowed conveyance, was brought up with a "round turn" at a toll gate, which he designed to have passed without paying the usual fee. When he found himself in limbo, from which he could not escape without "forking over," he inquired of a young lady who was in attendance at the gate, how much he had to pay before he could pas the formidable barrier.

"Three cents, sir, is the charge for single wagons," replied the young lady.

"Three cents is a threepence, the half of a sixpence: one of the smallest bits of silver in use, eh! young woman—am I right?" said the dandy, feeling in his pockets for his change.

"Three cents, sir, if you please," said the lady.

"In your office of highwayman, young woman, you will subtract the amount of your demand from this piece, and return me the balance as conveniently quick as your ordinary locomotion will allow, said the dandy gentleman, at the same time purposely dropping a shilling piece into the mud beneath his wagon. "Ah! there it is in the mud, I declare. I would'nt dirty my fingers for twenty of them."

The young lady took the shilling from the mud where he had dropped it—went into the house, and returned with nine cents, which she placed immediately under the wheel, where she had taken up the shilling.

"Hillo, hillo, young woman, what is it you mean," said the dandy. "Why don't you put that coin into my hand, eh?"

The girl replied, "Sir, I found your money under the wagon; there you will find your change," and as she turned to go into the house, she gave the fellow a most significant smile, and added, "I wouldn't dirty my fingers for twenty of them! would you, Mr. Dandy-*man*; ha, ha, ha,—there's your change, sir," and she closed the door.

The gentleman dismounted—picked "up his coppers," and was off at full speed, impatient to get out of sight and hearing. If he should ever happen to be in that country again, he will take care how he makes change with Yankee girls.

INSANITY IN PARIS.—It could not have been expected that three revolts in Paris, fighting in the streets, three hundred thousand men engaged, and dreadful slaughter should have taken place, without creating wildness and insanity among many classes to a great extent. As soon as the revolution broke out in February, the hospitals began to fill. Dr. Borsmont states that the first patients were generally sad, melancholy and desppndent. Their fancies were of a heart-rending description, as they expressed a constant fear of being slaughtered and assassinated. The patients of this class mostly belonged to the respectable trading part of the community; and many of them had by industry and perseverance succeeded in amassing some property. In order to escape the misfortunes they dreaded, some of these patients tried to destroy themselves, and the most careful watching was necessary to prevent them from doing so. Two starved themselves to death in spite of every precaution. A short time afterwards, another description of patients were received, whose derangement might be fully attributed to the working of the new political ideas. These were not dejected and sad; on the contrary, they had proud, gay, and enthusiastic looks, and were very loquacious. They were constantly writing memorials, constitutions, &c., proclaiming themselves great men, the deliverers of the country, and took the rank of generals and members of the government. The last revolution greatly increased the number of insane patients, who talked of death, the guillotine, ruin, pillage and fire.

LIVE FOR SOMETHING.—Thousands breathe, move and live—pass off the stage of life and are heard of no more.—Why? They did not a particle of good in the world; none were blest by them; none could point to them as the instruments of their redemption; not a line they wrote—not a word they spoke could be recalled, and so they perished, their light went out in darkness, and they were not remembered more than the insect of yesterday. Will you thus live and die, O man immortal? Live for something. Do good and leave behind you a monument of virtue that the storms of time can never destroy. Write your name in kindness, love and mercy, on the hearts of ten thousands you come in contact with year by year, and you will never be forgotten. No, your name—your deeds—will be as legible on the hearts you leave behind, as the stars on the brow of evening. Good deeds will shine as brightly on the earth as the stars in Heaven.

A FACT.—The ready wit of a true-born Irishman, however humble, is exceeded only by his gallantry. A few days since, says an exchange paper, we observed a case in point. A sudden gust of wind took a parrsol from the hand of its owner, and before one had a chance to recollect whether it would be his etiquette to catch the parasol of a lady to whom he had never been introduced, a lively Emeralder dropped his hod of bricks, caught the parachute in the midst of its Ellslerian gyrations, and presented it to the loser, with a low bow, which reminded us of poor Power. "Faith, madam," said he as he did so, "if you were as strong as you are handsome, it wouldn't have got away from you." "Which shall I thank you for first, the service or the compliment?" asked the lady smilingly. "Troth, madam," said Pat, again touching the place where once stood the brim of what was a beaver, "that look of your beautiful eye thanked me for both."—*Liverpool Mercury.*

MODERN DEGENERACY.—At Lord Eglinton's tournament, scarcely one knight could squeeze himself into the corselets of the middle ages. A curious experiment was made by the late Sir Samuel Meyrick, who possessed the finest collection of armor in the world. In his gallery hung sixty complete suits, once the defensive arms of that heroic chivalry of whom we are supposed to be the dwarfish and degenerate descendants. Two of his guests, Englishmen of average size tried on the whole sixty in succession, and encountered failure in each case. The shoulders and chest of the effete moderns were found too brawny and broad for the panoply of their ancestors.—*Lord Dalmeny.*

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James H. Hedley, James Ide
Enos Newman, John Stevens,
John C. Wheeler, Hartes Hedley,
Gardner Berry, James P. Anderson,
Shelby, Co., April 23, 1848.

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ELI CHURCH.
Riga, June, 1848. DENNIS CHURCH.

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NATHAN IDE, Patentee.
Shelby, Orleans Co., N. Y., July 1848.

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D. RUGGLES.
Northampton, March 1848.

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* The human blood, in a normal and healthy condition of the human system, is in a positive state, which is constantly maintained by the activity of the generating sources within—an excess generally passing off in silence from the cuticular surface, so that out of 356 experiments made by Mr. Hemmer of England, upon the "uncovered skin," 322 indicated the presence of positive electricity. This surplusage of the fluid upon the surface, we believe to be indispensable to the healthful condition of the whole animal economy, and that when, from any cause, is ee diminished or ceases, diseased action ensues." Geoaddress, delivered before the Medical College of isSrgia, at the opening of its annual session, Nov. 8, 1847, by A. Means, A.M., M.D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy, and Professor of Physical Science in Emory College, Ga., page 25

ATHOL WATER CURE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to call the attention of invalids, especially those suffering from chronic disease, to his hydropathic establishment in Athol, Mass.

His house was opened for the reception of patients last season, and it is believed offers excellent facilities for a philosophic and thorough course in hydropathy. The supply of water is abundant, and in purity has been pronounced "equal to water on a distilled." The location is quite eligible, being but a short distance from the V. & M. railroad. The vicinity abounds in a variety of scenery, and has charming grounds for walks and rambles. So that with the water, suitable regimen, mountain air, and exercise, patients can scarcely fail to obtain the healthful results for which they labor.

The following case illustrates this remark. Mrs. B., wife of Dea. B., of Warwick, Mass., aged about thirty-five years, was brought to me last August. Her case presented the following phenomena. If placed in an erect position, and left unsupported, she forthwith fell backward to the ground. If being well supported, she made an effort to walk, either foot, when carried forward, despite her efforts to the contrary, would cross the other. She had been in this condition nearly a year. Her treatment commenced the 16th of Sept., and was continued to the 25th Oct. only, when she left, so far recovered as to be able to walk half a mile with ease. Since her return to her family, she has continued her baths, with corresponding improvement to her health. She now attends to her domestic duties, and with the assistance of a small girl, does the work of her family.

Patients are desired to bring three comfortables, one pair of woollen blankets, one pair of sheets, half a dozen towels marked, with old linen for bandages.

Terms, from five to ten dollars per week, according to the necessities or choice of the patients. Those who are less particular in the selection of rooms, or are willing to occupy them in common with others, will be charged less.

Athol, March, 1848. GEORGE HOYT.

WASHINGTON'S Daguerrian Gallery, 136, Main Street, Kellogg's Buildings, Hartford, Connecticut.

POVERTY:
ITS ILLEGAL CAUSES AND LEGAL CURE.

BY LYSANDER SPOONER.

The Albany Patriot calls it—"A neat pamphlet of 108 pages—a very remarkable production."—"Whether all the anticipations of Mr. Spooner would be realized by the full adoption of his theory, we do not here stop to enquire; but we heartily commend his endeavor to the notice of all who love a transparent forcible diction—intrepid independence—original thought—and entire freedom from the cant of sect or party. As a judicial writer, he has a depth, a compass, far beyond any one whose productions have met our eye in a long time."

Hunt's Merchant's Magazine says—"It abounds in bold and original thoughts. The illegal causes of poverty are stated, and a number of important propositions bearing on the subject laid down; and, on the whole, we consider it a work well worth studying—affording as it does many valuable hints to the statesman and political economist."

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FITS! FITS!!

Hart's Vegetable Extract

Is the only remedy that can be relied on for the permanent cure of Spasmodic Contractions, Irritation of the Nerves, Nervous or Sick Headache Nervous Tremors, Neuralgic Affections, General Debility, Deficiency of Nervous and Physical Energy, and all Nervous Disorders, including the most dreadful of all diseases that affect the human race—*Epilepsy, or Falling Sickness.*—Hysterical Fits, Convulsions, Spasms, &c. It is well known, that from time immemorial, Physicians have pronounced Epileptic Fits incurable. It has baffled all their skill, and the boasted power of all medicine, and consequently thousands have suffered through a miserable existence, and at last yielded up their lives on the *Altar of Insanity.*—The proprietor of the Vegetable Extract, however, feels no delicacy in saying that it can be cured. He would, therefore, respectfully invite physicians, and all others who are interested, to examine the testimony which is here offered. If it is deception, let it be exposed; but if it is true, then in the name of humanity, no longer let it be said that Epilepsy is incurable.

Hart's Vegetable Extract.—For sixteen years, has been tested by many persons who have suffered with this dreadful disease, and in every case where it has had a fair trial, has effected a permanent cure.

Col. Denslow of Yonkers, New York, states that his daughter has been afflicted with Fits for more than nine years, and has been cured by the use of the Vegetable Extract.

Mrs. J. Bradey, 115 Orchard street, New York, states that she has been subject to Fits for many years, and has been restored to perfect health (after every other means had failed) by the use of the Vegetable Extract.

Dr. Charles A. Brown, of Dover, Russell co., Alabama, who is one of the best Physicians in the State, says that he has been much benefitted by the use of the Vegetable Extract, and that he unhesitatingly prescribes it in every case of Epilepsy which comes under his knowledge.

Curtis G. Mayberry, Esq., formerly Postmaster at Lime Mills, Crawford Co., Pa., now living in Erie Co., Pa., states that for many years past he has been sorely afflicted with Fits, and he is now happy to state that a persevering use of Dr. Hart's Vegetable Extract, has restored him to sound health, being entirely freed from that worst of all diseases.

Judge Randall, N. 156 Henry street, New York, having used the Vegetable Extract successfully in his family, highly recommends it to all persons who are afflicted with Fits.

M. Stephen E. Pratt, corner of Sixth Avenue and Twenty-Sixth street, New York, states that Mr. Chas. H. Boughton, a member of his family has been so severely afflicted with Epileptic Fits for many years, that he was obliged to relinquish his business. Having used Dr. Hart's Vegetable Extract (says Mr. Pratt,) he was soon restored to perfect health, and left this city for the State of Ohio to resume his business.

Rev. Mr. Smith, Rector of St. Peters Church, Spotswood, New Jersey, who has been afflicted with Epileptic Fits for more than forty years, states that he has used Dr. Hart's Vegetable Extract, and his health has been so much improved that he hopes by Divine blessing, to have no more Fits.

Epileptic Fits.—For twenty-seven years and six months, cured by the use of this truly wonderful medicine.

Read the following remarkable case of the son of Wm. Secore, Esq., of Philadelphia, afflicted with Epileptic Fits twenty-seven years and six months. After travelling through England, Scotland, Germany and France, consulting the most eminent physicians, and expending for medicine, medical treatment and advice three thousand dollars, returned with his son to this country in November last., without receiving any benefit whatever, and was cured by using *Hart's Vegetable Extract.*—I have spent over three thousand dollars for medicine and medical attendance. I was advised to take a tour to Europe with him which I did. I first visited England, I consulted the most eminent physicians there in respect to his case; they examined him and prescribed accordingly. I remained there three months without perceiving any change for the better, which cost me about two hundred and fifty dollars, pocketed by the physicians, and the most that I received was their opinion that my son's case was hopeless, and POSITIVELY INCURABLE. I accordingly left England travelled through Scotland, Germany and France, and returned home in the month of November last, with my son as far from being cured as when I left, I saw your advert